TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

....Drugs....
Unlike clothes must always be of the best. We keep pure drugs only in our prescription department.
C. E. JONES, P.P.P.P.,
36 Gov't St., Always Open.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1895 No. 23

MANY people have old jewelry and stones in old fashioned settings and styles of long ago, which they don't care to wear. Let them bring such articles to us and we will re-set stones in the latest and most artistic design; also manufacture any article of jewelry at very moderate prices. Our facilities for the manufacture and repairing of jewelry are unequalled in this province.

Challoner & Mitchell,
47 Government Street, opposite Bank of B.C.

THE WESTSIDE

That January "Joy Killer,"
Dull Trade, Has Been Driven Away.

After the reaction from Holiday activity we have used a stimulant—on our stock. It has been often proved that the drawing power of Exceptional Value has made business until the Spring demand starts.

We have made prices talk for us as seldom before. Buyers have found out the excellent value obtained during the past week and we want to keep the people coming our way. Business, is serious business. We don't believe in trifling with the public, nor in the folly of marking up in order to record a greater apparent reduction.

There is Plenty of Money

Where the last lot came from, and desiring to give our customers an extension of time in which to invest it to good advantage and to put "music into the march," we continue to sell

Dress Goods, Jackets, Mantles, Underwear, Etc., at Marked Reductions

42 in. Heavy Serges at 15c.
54 in. English Heavy Tweeds at 90c. worth from $1.50 to $2.25.
Elder Down Flannels at 35c. worth 60c.
Indigo Print at 12 yds. for $1.00
Watered Striped Silks at 50c. per yard.
Grey Flannels "The Real Makay," from 12 1-2c. per yard.
Flannelettes, 10, 16, and 18 yards for $1.00.
White Cottons, 10, 16, and 22 yards for $1.
Hochelega Sheetings, plain, 8-4, 21c.; 9-4, 26c.; 10-4, 31c. per pard.
Ginghams, 10, 12 and 16 yards for $1.00.
Oilcloth, 30c. per yard; spool cotton, best, 30c. per doz.
Tapestry covers from 25c. each; 500 cards Buttons at 10c. card of 2 doz.
Umbrellas from 50c.; Blankets, grey, from $1.90 per pair; white, from $2.10 per pair. Other goods in proportion.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

THE WESTSIDE, January 19, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .
Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock
A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Old Reliable Wellington Coal for Household Purposes.
Wellington and Comox nut coal at reasonable prices. Carload lots at special rates.
Rattray & Hall, Sole Agents, 100 GOVT. ST., TEL. NO. 83. 24 STORE ST., TEL. NO. 197.

C. H. STICKELS . . . . . ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .
Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Keewatin ....Flour.... IT IS STANDARD.
The Housewife who uses it once will have no other.
ASK FOR IT.

TROLLEY STRIKE ENDED.

Cars Running on Time—Troops Withdrawn—Everything Quiet.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Trolley cars are running on all lines this morning and some are running on schedule time. Everything is quiet. The Seventh regiment was relieved from duty at Halsey street power house and left there this morning for their quarters in New York. The 71st regiment and the 1st battery have received orders to be ready to leave for New York.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 28.—Fairview female seminary at Gaithserburg, was burned down last night. The young ladies all escaped but barely had time to gather up their effects. Loss, twenty thousand dollars.

WIRINGS FROM WASHINGTON

Cleveland's Message to Congress Dealing With the Financial Situation.

Honor of the Country and Its Solvency Demands Sufficient Gold Reserve.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The president to-day sent a message to congress on the financial situation. He says:

"In my last annual message I recommended to the serious consideration of congress our national finances. This plan has not been approved by congress. I am convinced that its reception by congress and our present advanced state of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different legislation. With natural resources unlimited, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy. Therefore no one should fail to see a patriotic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation untrammelled by the prejudice of partizanship."

The president says that the real trouble that confronts the government is the maintenance of its gold reserve, and he adds:

"The only way left open to the government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of United States bonds."

Continuing, he says: "The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home."

Referring to the outstanding currency notes of the government, for which gold may be demanded, he says under the law these notes are reissued when redeemed, and although more than three hundred millions in these notes have already been redeemed, they are all still outstanding. He says that the honor of the country and its solvency demand that sufficient gold be accumulated to meet some thirteen millions of treasury notes and bonds falling due in the years 1904 and 1907. He declares that while he is not unfriendly to silver he is unwilling to see gold entirely banished. He says the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of securing and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem the notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14th, 1890. He suggests that the bonds be issued in denominations of twenty and fifty dollars and their multiples and bear interest not exceeding three per cent. per annum, payable fifty years from their date. These bonds, he says, under existing laws, could be deposited by national banks as security for circulation up to their face value. He declares that the national banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of less denomination than ten dollars and silver certificates of the denomination of ten dollars and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denominations under ten dollars. The duties on imports, he suggests, should be paid in gold in order to maintain a reasonable supply in the treasury, to be paid in any other form of money. He concludes by declaring his reluctance to issuing more bonds under the present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course, but he says he is anxious to co-operate with the present congress in any reasonable measure of relief which will improve the situation and check the suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,"
Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.
COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REWARD, LOST—A brown and white spaniel dog. Return to 40 Fort street. j28-2

WANTED—Girl for house work. Call between 10 and 11 a.m. Tuesday at 21 Stanley avenue. j28-2t

IF YOU WANT TO LEARN TO DANCE don't forget Winn's classes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; opposite Bank of B.N.A. Admission 25c. j28-2t

TO DAIRYMEN—The B.C. Creamery Co. are now ready to make contracts for milk. Call and see us at No. 32 Douglas street. Peebles & Glover. j28-3t-3t-w

GO TO SAMPSON'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 97 Douglas street, cor. Johnson, for something to read. Books bought, sold and exchanged. 1t

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.
An Indian from the Northwest will give a Magic and Musical Entertainment at the Herald Street Mission To-Night, January 28th, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

BY W. FURNIVAL & CO.,
Mammoth Sale of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE
Wednesday, Jan. 30th, at 1.30 p m.
Being instructed by Mr. Martin (successor to H. R. Lowell, 77 and 79 Douglas street) we will sell the whole of his stock in trade, consisting in part of b.w. parlor suite, b.w. marble-top, imitation walnut and other hardwood bedroom suites, lounges, (new and second-hand), tables and chairs of all kinds, wardrobes, refrigerators, meat safes, hair, spring, wool and box mattresses, feather pillows, hanging and other lamps, chamberware and other crockery, glassware, cook and heating stoves, kitchen utensils, sewing machines, perambulators, etc., etc., also a quantity of upholsterers' furnishings.
N.B.—The whole will be sold without reserve as Mr. Martin is retiring from business, and has to give up possession of premises on February 1st. Goods on view Tuesday morning. Terms cash.
j28-2t W. FURNIVAL, Auctioneer.

MAFIA AT WORK AGAIN.

A Wealthy Chicago Italian Assassinated in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 28.—The police announced that the Mafia, the Italian murder society, which it was supposed had been crushed by the parish prison lynchings a few years ago, is again at work. Last Wednesday a well-to-do Italian from Chicago named Chiese was mysteriously assassinated. A knife was used but there was no trace of the murderer. The police said that the Mafia had done it and they declared that they had known for some time that the dangerous Italian element here, which includes a large number of convicts, were getting together again. Saturday night one of the old tricks of the Mafia were played. Mr. A. Monteleon, the wealthiest Italian in this city, received a blood-stained letter ordering him to deliver two thousand dollars to certain persons who would be in waiting for it at a designated place in the woods under penalty of his life. The chief of police expressed his ability to break up the new criminal organization, to arrest the murderers of Chiese and the blackmailers who propose to plunder the rich Italians.

A ROW AT UNION.

A Chinaman Robs a Comrade and a Big Riot Ensues.

Union, Jan. 28.—On Saturday evening a Chinaman named Cariboo won $225 in a lottery and some other Chinese wanted him to lend them some of the money won and he refused them. They at once started to take it and took the money from him. Cariboo at once laid a complaint before the police and a justice of the peace about the matter and they arrested the man Cariboo had accused. When the arrest was made the other Chinese attempted to rescue their brother and in the scrimmage that followed some 50 Chinese were on to Cariboo at once and trying to abuse him. The chief had a hard time keeping them back but the prisoner escaped. The chief at once swore in 22 specials and went to rearrest his man but he had fled with the money. When the police appeared the Chinese fell back to their houses. Thirteen Chinese were arrested; seven were kept in jail and six let out on bail. The case comes off on Wednesday.

Brief Locals.

—It is understood that John Rosenfeld and the Southern Pacific have engaged steamships in the Orient to take the places of the lost steamships Montserrat and Keweenaw, and that they will arrive here in a few days. Their names are not known.

—The work of decorating Assembly hall for the ball on Wednesday night was commenced to-day and judging from the start made the place is going to look very pretty indeed. Great interest in the ball is been manifested generally and it is expected that there will be a very large attendance. The programme of dances was completed to-day and it is believed that it will please everybody, both as to dances and music. It has been carefully rehearsed several times by Finn's orchestra. The supper is receiving careful attention and is in the hands of those who will see that it is a good one.

—Ex-Treasurer Clump, of Clallam county, Washington, under arrest at Port Angeles for a defalcation of perhaps two thousand dollars, made his escape on Friday and is by some supposed to be in hiding on this side of the line. Every effort is being made to find him and the Clallam county officers have every hope of catching him. Chief Sheppard believes from the way the taxes were increased on some property he knows about that the treasurer collected more from non-resident property owners than their property was really assessed for. The matter is to be looked into.

—John and Emma Greenhalgh, of Colwood, husband and wife, have not been getting along well together and separated last December. In the provincial police court this morning the wife charged the husband with the theft of a quantity of her wearing apparel. Magistrate Macrae heard the charge and gave the husband till Tuesday night at 5:30 to deliver to his wife the alleged stolen apparel, else he would pass judgment. Greenhalgh is being kept in the provincial station and will be driven to Colwood Tuesday morning and if he hands over the apparel he will receive his liberty. Failing, the officer will bring him back for sentence by the court.

Golf.

A very good story is told of Mr. Balfour's recent golf-starring tour. He had made an iron shot in which he had sent the soil half as far as the ball. "What did I hit?" he asked his caddie, as he looked round to discover a hidden boulder or decapitated stump. The only reply was about as crushing as could have been compressed into a single word —"Scotland."

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Another Severe Snowstorm Visits Montreal—Traffic in Kingston Impeded.

Prominent Railway Men Think there Will be a Session Before an Election.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 28.—The city had no sooner recovered from the big storm of Saturday than it has another to deal with. Saturday there was no wind to make trouble, but last night it was both snowing and blowing. Saturday's storm was general over Canada from the lakes to the Atlantic.

A special from Kingston indicates that business there suffered more than in any other place. The electric street railway company will not be able to start cars until this afternoon, so badly are the streets blocked. Reports from other Ontario cities and towns report quicker resumption of traffic. So far no fatalities as the result of the storm have been reported.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 28.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell arrived yesterday morning. His health appears to be good.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 28.—Eminent legal men agree that if Dr. Smythe is elected over Mr. Harty to-day he cannot hold his seat, as he is disqualified by being a bondsman for Wilkinson & Sons, Equor merchants, in the matter of their securing a license from the provincial government.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Two very prominent railway managers, one connected with the C. P. R. and the other with the G. T. R., have to-day expressed the opinion that there would be no general election before a session. They did not pretend to have any special information, but even an opinion from such quarters is worth something.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 28.—Sergeant-Major Smith will likely be appointed chief of police at a salary of $1500.

Hyndman, a blacksmith employed at the Ontario rolling mills for several years, dropped dead shortly after starting work at 7 o'clock on Saturday. Heart disease was the cause of death. Deceased was 66 years of age and leaves a widow and two daughters.

Welland, Jan. 28.—The county council, on the motion of the reeves of Fort Erie and International Bridge, unanimously adopted a resolution to memorialize parliament to enact an alien labor law. The resolution is as follows: "That in view of the general depression existing at present among the laboring classes and mechanics in this Canada of ours, and the fact that Canadians are rigidly excluded from employment in the neighboring republic of the United States without first declaring their intention of becoming citizens of that state, and the fact that large numbers of working men and mechanics are continually coming from the neighboring state to work in Canada at starvation wages, thus shutting off our own citizens from their means of subsistence; therefore be it resolved that this council memorialize the Dominion government to enact such legislation upon this subject as shall preserve Canadian labor for Canadian citizens."

Toronto, Jan. 28.—Richard Ardagh, chief of the fire department, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received at the Globe fire on January 6th, when he was compelled to jump forty feet to escape cremation. He was 33 years of age. Heart failure was the cause of death.

CHURCHILL'S BURIAL.

Memorial Services Held in Westminster Abbey.

London, Jan. 28.—The interment of the body of Lord Churchill took place at Blenheim park, Woodstock, to-day. The Queen, the Prince of Wales and the emperor of Germany sent delegates.

It is understood that Rochefort and Count Dillon are among those to whom amnesty will be granted by the new French government.

Professor Arthur Gayley died yesterday.

London, Jan. 28.—Memorial services in honor of the late Randolph Churchill were held in Westminster Abbey to-day.

A Chefoo dispatch says: The inhabitants of Chefoo have been warned that it is the intention of the Japanese to invest Chefoo. Thirteen foreign ships are lying in Chefoo harbor.

Heavy snow storms are general throughout Great Britain and the west of Europe.

Buda Pesth, Jan. 28.—At Zegedinay yesterday some labor agitators were arrested. The police having the prisoners in charge were attacked by a crowd and the hussars had to be called out. They charged the rioters, wounding many.

MOORISH TROUBLES.

Government Incensed at the British Minister for Remaining at Fez.

Madrid, Jan. 27.—The Correspondencia de Espana publishes a dispatch from Tangier stating that the Moorish government is becoming incensed at the long stay of British Minister Ernest Satow at Fez, and at the persistence with which he has urged his claims. It has been intimated to him that the term of his visit to the capital has, according to Moorish etiquette, expired.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

THE PORT ARTHUR DISPUTE.

Military Experts Who Were at Port Arthur Do Not Support James Creelman.

An Audacious Chinaman—Trade of Japan for 1894—Army Operations.

Tokio, Jan. 13.—(Correspondence to the Associated Press per steamship Sikh)—The misconduct of the Japanese soldiers at Port Arthur is still a subject of earnest discussion among natives and foreigners. The newspaper correspondents who have described the events in the worst aspect are understood to have expressed a willingness that the question of their accuracy be finally settled by the reports of the foreign military experts who were present. What the tendency and purport of these reports will be is now clearly foreseen. A representative of the French army, who followed the movements of the Japanese from beginning to end, asserts that after the day on which Port Arthur was taken, he witnessed no such atrocities as have been charged against the troops. On the 21st of October, when the Japanese were in the wildest excitement over the mutilation of their comrades, many unresisting Chinese were killed. So far as his observation went, there were no repetitions of murders on succeeding days. The testimony of the Russian attache has no bearing upon the day of battle or the day following. He did not reach the scene until the 23rd of October. But from the time of his arrival he saw none of the sanguinary orgies described by one correspondent as having lasted several days. Until last week, an American officer, who remained upon the field after the others had returned to Tokio, had yet to be heard from. His view of the affair is now clearly set forth in private letters which entirely fail to substantiate the accusation that an unrestrained reign of terror continued three days. These letters were written without the slightest idea of controversy, and before anything had been heard at Port Arthur concerning the statements telegraphed to America, or the excitement they had produced. As regards the riotous breaches of discipline on the first day—(October 21)—the accord with the reports from all sides which the Japanese themselves have not denied. In addition to the causes of provocation already known, a new explanation of the immediate origin of the outbreak is suggested—one which may account for the inability of the leaders to restrain their men. The American officer believes that a determined resistance was expected by the assailants, whose advance through the town was made in constant apprehension of sudden attacks in all directions. Acting under this conviction, they cleared the way by shooting down every Chinaman who showed himself. The troops were either ordered or tacitly encouraged to do this until they imagined themselves licensed to rush to extremities, and broke through all bonds of restraint. The consequences were lamentable, and the plea that the soldiers were maddened by the remembrance of the outrages inflicted upon the bodies of their tortured comrades, though admitted to be truthful, is not considered a sufficient excuse. On the other hand, however, the American observer frankly acknowledges that such things happen in all armies, and says that it is not fair to demand miracles from the Japanese. Taken altogether, his statements confirm many, if not the severest, of the allegations, so far as the 21st of October is concerned. But that was the only day on which he beheld or heard of any acts of cruelty or ferocity. To the best of his knowledge, they began and ended on the day of the fighting. He was in all parts of the town and saw no one injured, nor did he hear any sound of firearms, except occasionally at a distance among the surrounding hills. The expectation that he would corroborate the allegation that the Japanese mercilessly prolonged the slaughter, day after day, is apparently not designed to be realized. With respect to the condition of the Chinese inhabitants, he expresses the opinion that they are now better off than ever before in their lives, and that they would testify to the fact cheerfully.

Great surprise is expressed in official circles that the frank and honorable statement of government respecting the events at Port Arthur should be interpreted by anyone as an unconditional endorsement of the extreme reports first published. The government has never acknowledged but emphatically denies that the soldiers "massacred practically the entire population in cold blood." It admits that the soldiers, "transported with rage at the mutilation of their comrades, broke through all restraints," and that "further exasperated by the wholesale attempts of the Chinese to escape disguished as citizens, they inflicted vengeance without discrimination." The unwarranted destruction of life was confined to the day and night when the fighting took place, and few besides Chinese soldiers were killed. Most of the peaceful citizens had fled from the town, and have since returned to their houses and avocations. The earliest hasty accounts received in Tokio from Port Arthur mentioned acts of violence on following days, and no thought of concealing these was entertained. Subsequent detailed reports made it plain that while houses were broken open with violence, and their inmates roughly treated whenever they were suspected of being soldiers in disguise, no lives were taken except in cases of desperate resistance to capture. The government's caution in offering no rash denials while the facts were obscure stands as guarantee of its sincerity in later assurances. That there were excesses which neither the military or civil authorities believed possible, has been acknowledged and deplored. It was not expected that this straightforward acknowledgment should be taken as implying an acquiescence in such charges of barbarities and atrocities as have been brought against the government and people of Japan. The protests against extreme exaggerations appear to have passed wholly unheeded, and the willingness to declare the truth to have been systematically turned to Japan's disadvantage.

The Japanese diet re-assembled on January 8. The speech of the prime minister, Count Ito, was unusually brief, dealing exclusively with the war and its necessities. The two houses were informed that no consideration would at present be given to internal enterprises, the contest with China demanding the individual attention of the government. The budget for the current year was presented, showing an estimated revenue of 90,300,000 yen, and an estimated expenditure of 89,700,000 yen. Compared with the estimates of last year, the increase in revenue is 2,235,000 yen, and the increase in expenditure 9,000,617 yen. Very few of the actual disbursements on account of the war are yet taken into calculation. The budgets of recent years have encountered the most strenuous opposition from the anti-government factions in the house of representatives, not a single one having been passed. Party hostility has been so violently manifested that the dissolution of each successive parliament has been found necessary before any practical public business could be completed. The constitution provides that under these circumstances the income and expenditure shall be regulated according to the schedule last adopted, and for some years past the finances of the empire have been managed upon a basis established when the parliament just came into existence. This year, however, it is expected that party dissensions will be buried, in view of the great struggle in which the nation is engaged, and that the budget will be approved with little or no debate.

An official statement of the foreign trade of Japan in 1894 shows that the exports amounted to one hundred and thirteen million two hundred and forty-six thousand yen, and the imports to one hundred and seventeen million four hundred and eighty-two thousand yen. The total increase over the preceding year, 1893, was fifty-two million seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand yen. The increase in exports is largely attributable to the decline in silver, which affords unusual advantages to foreign purchasers. The sales of tea amounted to over ten million yen, and the silk trade was correspondingly augmented. In 1893 the exports exceeded the imports by nearly one and a half million yen. In 1894 imports exceeded exports by more than four million yen. The export of specie last year was thirty-four million three hundred and seventy-nine thousand and the imports twenty-six million seven hundred and eighty-four thousand. In 1893 the export was twelve million two hundred and eighty-nine thousand; the imports eleven million one hundred and eighty-six thousand. The unusual outflow of specie in 1894 is accounted for by the purchase of merchant ships and war material from abroad. The customs duties in 1894 were five million eight hundred and eighty-one thousand yen, against five million and six thousand yen in 1893.

The question of postponing the great industrial exhibition at Kioto is under discussion by the press of the mercantile community of Japan. For several years this fair has been in contemplation, and the date fixed for the opening was April, 1895. It is now discovered that the preparations cannot be completed by that time, and a majority of the promoters suggest a delay until June of this year. The commercial public appears to be in favor of waiting much longer—perhaps another twelve months, or until the war is finished. There can be no doubt that if it was hurried forward the exposition would be a comparative failure. Under proper and liberal management and in time of peace it might be made attractive to vast numbers of foreigners; but under existing conditions even the Japanese attendance would be small. From the beginning the enterprise has been badly conducted, and unless wiser counsels are promptly adopted the whole affair will end in a fiasco.

The Japanese government is about to establish consulates at Tacoma and at Townsville, in Australia.

Preparations for the projected expedition from the Liao-tung peninsula are continued with activity, but no signs of immediate departure are perceived. It is known that orders have been given to strengthen still further the force designed for this movement, and the transportation of additional troops from Japan is now in progress. The conviction is general that Weihaiwei will be the point that will be attacked, although the government, as usual, allows no direct indication of its purpose to appear. The possibility is recognized, however, that Lieut.-General Katsura's needs may require attention before the proposed aggressive enterprise is carried out. This officer remains at Ha-cheng, at the head of the third division of the Japanese army. He is believed to be threatened by large bodies of the enemy from Moukden, at the north, and from the old town of New-chwang and its vicinity, at the southwest. The Chinese are reported to be concentrating the greater part of their available force under General Sung, who recently suffered a heavy defeat from Katsura's troops, but who announces that he will soon return to the attack. Rumors of the arrival of strong reinforcements from the Mohammedan region of China are in circulation, but cannot be confirmed. The levies hurriedly raised by Sung are totally undisciplined, and consist mainly of peasantry, the majority of whom are not yet supplied with arms. Advices from Lieut.-General Nozu, dated January 8th, contain nothing to show that the military situation is unsatisfactory, although the extreme cold is unfavorable to active operations.

The boldest of the censors of the Chinese court is An Wei-chun, who recently drew up the scathing denunciation which led to the curtailment of Li Hung's power and authority. His success in Li's case impelled him to a higher flight of audacity, and at the close of last year he sent a memorial to the throne protesting against the empress dowager's injurious interference with the affairs of state and with the plans of the sovereign himself. On this occasion An Wei-chun's ambition overleaped itself. An imperial decree strips him of all his honors and banishes him to penal servitude on the military post roads beyond the great wall, in token of his majesty's indignation at this slanderous disrespect exhibited towards his august mother.

Shanghai newspapers state that all the foreign ministers who were present at the imperial audience on November 12th have been decorated with the grand cross of the order of the double dragon.

An imposing court ceremony took place in Seoul on January 7th, when the king, accompanied by the principal ministers of state, visited the tombs of his ancestors, and before the royal tablets and altars registered his oath to execute the national reforms to which he had previously pledged his honor. The charter to which he bound himself consisted of fourteen articles, bearing upon Corean independence, the enactment of wholesome laws, the exclusion of the queen and her corrupt faction from participation in political affairs, the establishment of a trustworthy administrative system and the regulation of the finances. The proceedings were made public by proclamation and the foreign ministers were formally notified of the sovereign's action and purpose.

The perseverance of the queen of Corea in endeavoring to evade the restraints under which she chafes is illustrated anew by her attempt to communicate with her cousin, Ming Fei-shun, now in exile on Chinese soil. Her messengers were arrested on December 26th as they were about to depart from Chemulpo, and in their baggage several compromising letters were found, together with a considerable quantity of gold and silver money and other valuables. The coin was confiscated and turned into the national treasury, the ornamental articles restored to the palace and the letters added to Count Inonye's interesting collection of autographs.

Although the Japanese government has undertaken to supply Corea with a loan of five million yen, some difficulty is experienced in carrying the promise into effect. It was thought that the money might be obtained, at a high rate of interest, from some of the leading capitalists of Tokio, but the three largest financial houses of the empire—those of Mitsui, Twasaki and Shikusawa—have one after another declined to negotiate. The Bank of Japan has likewise intimated its distrust of Corean securities, and the government finds itself in an exceedingly awkward position. The treasury has no funds which it can legitimately spend for the purpose, and it may become necessary to ask the diet to sanction an appropriation from the war loan. Corea is for the moment utterly destitute of resources, and without money the work of reform cannot go on. If left to herself Corea would resort to the old methods of extortion and pillage, the abolition of which Japan is resolved upon. If the public lands could be held as a guarantee the Japanese bankers would advance the required sum; but the officials in power at Seoul strenuously object to such an expedient, and Japan will not, in this particular, resort to compulsory measures.

BREATHING CARBONIC ACID.

A Large Amount May be Inhaled with Safety.

It is well known that a very much larger proportion of carbonic acid gas than usually exists in the atmosphere can be inhaled with impunity, but only recently have we been aware of the large quantity that can be breathed without actual danger. Ordinary fresh air contains but four parts in ten thousand, yet the carbonic acid has to reach three per cent. or one hundred times the usual quantity before any difference is noticed in the respiration. As the percentage rises the person breathing it commences to pant, but with air containing as much as ten per cent. only a headache is produced, although the panting is violent. The actual danger point is not reached until the carbonic acid rises to 18 per cent.

Foul air in a room where a number of persons are present is not dangerous on account of the carbonic acid it contains, but owing to a poisonous organic substance given off with the breath. Carbonic acid is not a direct poison, but when the danger point is reached the air can take none from the blood in the lungs, so that the fires of the human engine are extinguished by their own smoke, as it were. It is really wonderful what the human engine will endure. For a candle goes out when the oxygen in the air sinks to 18.5 instead of the usual 21 per cent., and the carbonic acid rises to 2.5.—Chambers's Journal.

REBELLION BREAKS OUT.

Merchants Stop Sending Goods to the Republic of Colombia.

New York, Jan. 27.—The Tribune will say: A rebellion has broken out in the United States of Colombia which is of such importance that the agents of New York merchants in that country have telegraphed orders to stop shipments of goods and cancelled all orders for the present. The revolution is the result of a long premeditated scheme against the government, which first assumed definite form on the death of President Nunez. Uprisings were arranged for in the states of Santanado, Canca and Cudinamarca. The last named state is under the immediate control of the federal government and the capital, Bogota, is situated in it.

THE BRAND....

Is to the box of matches what the artist's name is to a painting, determining at once its merit and value.

The test of half a century's continued use has proved the true worth of

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

Mr. J. Alcide Chausse
Montreal, P. Q.

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chausse, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 163. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvelous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN.)
Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Finnerfelt, Gorge Road.

GROCERIES.

WASHING MADE EASY

Is the desideratum of all housekeepers. We keep them to it by our unequalled Soaps. A full supply of the following soaps always on hand: Pendray's, Sunlight, Queen's Laundry Bar, etc., also Albert Toilet Soaps.

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 38 Fort St.

Xmas Fruit.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS

Just arrived and thoroughly cleaned in our fruit cleaning machine. We guarantee the prices right and quality best at

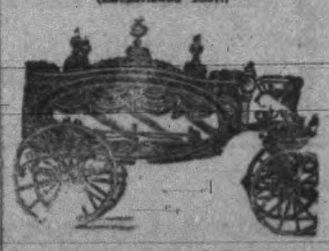
JOHN'S BROS.,
261 Douglas St., Cor. Kings Road.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

FUEL.

COAL. COAL.

Go to 28 Yates Street for Wellington Coal

Telephone No. 449.

G. GAWLEY.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, Yours faithfully,
EWEN MORRISON.

Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge, Mills, Sidney, B.C.
Telephone 562. nov9-tf

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

THE PAST WEEK IN GERMANY

Deliberations of the Commission on the Anti-Revolutionary Bill.

Bismarck to be Asked to Take Part in the Prussian Councils Meetings.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—What political interest there has been aroused this week centered mainly in the deliberations of the commission to which the anti-revolutionary bill was referred. Some bitter contests have been fought within the commission between the representatives of the government and the opponents of the bill, with the result that the government was forced to lay before the commission part at least of the material, printed or verbal, upon which the bill was based. The government also suffered a distinct rebuff on paragraph 3, making it a felony to introduce socialist or radical ideas into the army, and the second and more important section of this paragraph, providing severe penalties, even when the indictment has no result, was rejected by 14 to 17.

Emperor William last night received in audience Count Aoki, the Japanese minister, who presented his majesty with the insignia of the order of the Chrysanthemum, bestowed upon the emperor by the mikado of Japan in recognition of the services rendered to the Japanese army by the instructions given by German officers to the Japanese.

It is announced that the emperor has announced his intention of presiding personally at the meetings of the Prussian state councils, which will be convened to discuss agrarian questions, and that Prince Bismarck will be specially invited to take part in the deliberations. Count von Kanitz and Count von Maribach, the agrarian leaders, will take part in the deliberations of the council of state, teh former having already been appointed a councillor, and the appointment of the latter has been decided upon. But the government organs take pains to point out that von Kanitz's grain monopoly bill will not be accepted. On the other hand, the opposition newspapers dwell on the fact that the agricultural section of the council is now totally composed of agrarian and big land owners, and also that the agricultural commission of the reichstag has resolved to forthwith introduce Count von Kanitz's bill in the reichstag. In spite of the energy of the promoters of the bill, however, there is but little chance of the measure becoming law.

The news that the committee of ways and means of the United States house of representatives had commenced the repeal of the American differential duty on sugar was received very favorably here. In an inspired article the Kreuz Zeitung points out that the sugar interests of Germany are in a critical condition; that a number of sugar producers in Germany will fail and whole districts will be injured for years unless there is a change before August. According to that paper, it is absolutely imperative that the government should come to the assistance of the sugar producers, and it proposes as the only radical remedy to confine sugar production to certain districts and to increase the export premium.

NO MISTAKING IT.

Roman Catholics Cannot Join Secret Societies.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 28.—Archbishop Katzer, who sails for Rome next week, has issued his farewell pastoral letter. The pastoral includes a formal transmission to the Catholic congregations of the papal interdict issued through Cardinal Menace and then sent to the sees of this country by Archbishop Satolli. The archbishop gives greater force to the order, which prohibits in effect all Roman Catholics from joining the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Temperance and the Odd Fellows, and the law is laid down in such strong terms that there is no mistaking the tone, which implies that Catholics cannot remain in the church if they do not withdraw from all these orders.

MICROBES IN SEWERS.

The Process of Disinfection by Means of Sea Water.

The process of disinfecting sewers by means of sea water through which a current of electricity has been passed has gone beyond the experimental stage. This process, called Hermite's electrolytic system, has received considerable notice in these pages, and the United States consul at Havre, France, Mr. C. W. Chancellor, has now made an official report on the subject. The electric current, it will be recalled, in passing through sea water decomposes the chlorid of magnesium, while the chlorid of sodium serves as a conducter. "The result is a liquid disinfectant of great power, which is almost odorless, leaving no residuum when used for purposes of flushing, and is said to be inoffensive." The action of the liquid on germ life is described in an address by the eminent savant, M. Andre Dubosc, who is quoted by the American consul as follows:

"Microbes may be divided into two great classes—anaerrobiotic organisms which exist without air, and aerobiotic organisms requiring air to live. Of the anaerobies, or microbes living without air, the action of the compound of chlorin is simple, as the freeing of its oxygen causes their instant death, inasmuch as in presence of that gas in excess, as their name indicates, they cannot exist. With regard to the aerobies, their death is brought about by chemical means. The fatty principles, particularly abundant in sewage matters, are specially concerned; the oxygen is absorbed, the volatile fatty acids liberated, and these undergo so strong an oxidation that they often result in the appearance of formic acid. The equilibrium of the chemical medium of the microbe being thus destroyed, it perishes as an individual would perish after swallowing vitrol or inhaling sulphurous acid gas."

The consul's report then proceeds as follows, as summarized by the Electrical Age, of this city, December 29:

"Other experts who have looked into the system, while admitting the disinfecting properties of the electrolyzed sea water, or mixture of sodium and chlorid of magnesium, have expressed some doubt as to whether the liquid could be produced in sufficient abundance and at a sufficiently cheap rate for large towns, including the sewers and streets to be irrigated with it. But the experiments at Havre, where there is an unlimited supply of sea water, have demonstrated quite the contrary, so far, at least, as quantity is concerned; but there is not a unanimous consensus of opinion on the question of economy. It may be safely said, however, that the application of the system would have the advantage of saving a large proportion of the water usually employed for the flushing of soil pipes and drain pipes, as well as the much larger quantity employed in flushing sewers and washing gutters. How far this would compensate for the expense of the plant, etc., must, of course, depend upon the value and the quantity of water ordinarily used.

"An adequate and wholesome supply of water is one of the problems which confronts every community, and it should not be forgotted that the demand increases steadily with the expansion of population and the growth of civilized habits. At present, about one-half of our water supplies is wasted in flushing drains and sewers and in cleaning streets, and it is quite conceivable that the use of electrolyzed water from the sea for these and other purposes, in towns not remote from the sea side, would add immensely to the store of potable water. But, apart from this important question, a system under which sewage can be robbed of all poisonous and noxious properties by chemical treatment is an ideal one. The use of anti-septics is becoming a law of life. It now remains only to apply it to the disposal of our sewage, and thus to free soil pipes and sewers of all septic matters would be to destroy some of the deadliest diseases afflicting us.

"Although sea water renders the application of the Hermite method considerably cheaper, it is not essential to it. When sea water is not procurable, a solution of chloride of magnesium can be used instead. Here a parallel chemical action is produced, giving precisely similar results. In every instance a central station has to be constructed and supplied with the necessary electric plant and convenient tanks, in which the disinfectant is prepared in sufficient quantities. By a simple arrangement of pipes the electrolyzed water is distributed through the streets like the water for domestic use or like gas. It can also be conveyed into houses, where the disinfectant will help to purify the main drains and sewers, instead of adding to the general contamination. The hygienic character of dwellings, so far as the absence of sewer gas is concerned, would obviously be greatly increased by this means, since there would be none of this deadly gas to escape through defective traps and pipes; and it has, moreover, been demonstrated by French bacteriologists that all these microscopic forms of life which 'live and move and have their being' in sewage, and which wage a constant war upon the human race, will rapidly perish in the electrolyzed solution."

AN ARTISTIC MENDICANT.

A Dog Whose Bony Appearance and Wistful Eyes Gain Him Favor.

"Do dogs reason? Well, if that dog does not, his instinctive love of sympathy is abnormally developed," said a gentleman on Fifth avenue the other day, as he pointed to a woe-begone, mangy looking cur that was seated in the middle of the pavement looking up at passers-by in a pitiful manner, with tears glistening in his eyes. "Now look at him for a while and see how his mute appeal for sympathy will meet the response."

I waited for a while and two ladies were about to pass the canine mendicant when, with an intensified look of misery and an adroit shift of his position he brought himself where the women must surely see him. Then when he was observed, the tears welled to his eyes as the ladies murmured, while petting him, 'The poor, dear dog," etc.

"Now," said my friend, "that dog is a professional beggar, although he asks only for sympathy. I have taken some trouble to find out something about him, seeing him always on some one of the streets of the city, going through the same act which we have just seen him do. He is an expert at his business, and his one desire seems to be to get himself noticed. He is a good enough judge of human nature to pick out those who will give him sympathy rather than a kick, for, although I have watched him many times, he has never failed, where he has tried, to bring for himself a gentle pat, if not a kind word. He is particularly fond of the sympathy of charitable looking old ladies and I have frequently seen him follow them after they had passed by without noticing him until they would give him gentle words. How the dog lives I don't know, nor can I find out, for nobody who knows him ever saw him eat. If he lives on sympathy there is some accounting for his bony appearance."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

DEATH OF MINISTER DE GIERS

His Whole Life Spent in the Service of the Russian Empire.

A Man Who Instilled Much Good in the Late Czar—His Life.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—M. de Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, is dead.

Nicholas Carlovich de Giers was the brains of the Russian government. He dictated its foreign policy. The late czar was called "the peace keeper of Europe," but de Giers was the man who kept the peace. Most of the good in Czar Alexander's reign de Giers was responsible for; the persecution of the Jews resulted from advice given to the czar by the church dignitaries. De Giers was born in 1820, and was the son of a Swedish colonel in the army of Charles XII.

When only eighteen years old he entered the Asiatic department of the minister of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg. In 1841 he was attached to the Russian consulate in Moldavia. During the Hungarian campaign of 1848 he was employed as a diplomatic official at the headquarters of the Russian commander in chief, where he gained great distinction and honor by his ability. In 1850 he was sent to Constantinople as first secretary of the embassy. Subsequently he served the czar in Roumania, Egypt, Wallachia and Moldavia, prior to his appointment, in 1863, as ambassador extraordinary and simster. 6.v6.. dor extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Teheran, where he advanced Russian interests with marked success. In 1869 he was made Russian minister to Berne, later to Stockholm, and in December, 1875, was appointed adjunct to the minister of foreign affairs and director of the Asiatic department, with a seat in the senate. In 1876, and again the year after, in the absence of Gortschakoff, he had total direction of the foreign affairs of the empire, and since 1882 has been at the head of the foreign department. Mme. de Giers is a niece of the great Gortschakoff. He was a tall, slender man, with bowed head, clear cut, immobile features, keen, unresponsive eyes and a cold manner. He always avoided pushing himself into general notice, but at the same time never failed to speak a few decisive words when the pan-Slavist tide at the St. Petersburg court was at its full. He stood for months at a time with folded arms while Vannovsky, Gourko and the whole war department called for the invasion of Germany. When the crisis came, however, he broke the crisis to speak the determining word. In Berlin he tempered the feeling of resentment against Russian menaces; in Monza he stilled the apprehensions of King Humbert; in Paris he cooled the heads of the patriots who expected Russia to win back for France Alsace and Lorraine. It was in fulfilment of his plan that Russia made ready to return to a policy of peace with the triple alliance. Nicholas de Giers died without having excited the fears of a single foreign power, but with the consciousness of having won the victory over the most powerful man in Russia, to the untold benefit of civilized mankind. He had been ill for a long time with asthma.

PEAT AS FUEL.

Extensive Use of the Article on the Continent of Europe.

In Friesland and other parts of Holland the "black turf" is made into fuel for brick kilns, litter for stables and mould for mixing with sewage. Some of it is exported to Bremen, Brunswick and Belgium, and it is stated that 280,000 tons of the fuel, worth £133,000, are annually consumed through the Netherlands. The Dutch canals facilitate the transport of the peat, and as the subsoil of the moors is always cultivated after the peat is lifted, the barges that take away the peat bring back manure for the ground. At Groningen, for instance, all the sewage of the city is applied to the reclamation of the surrounding turf moors.

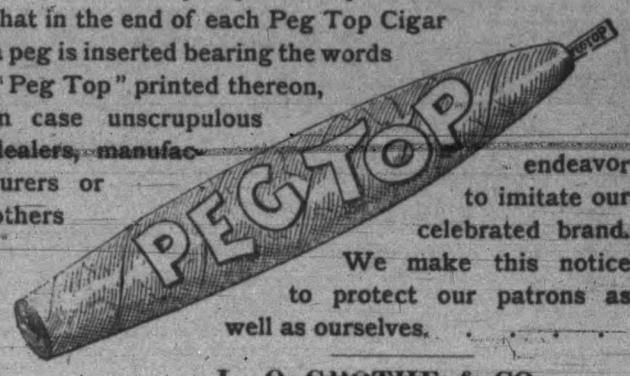
In Denmark, where there is no great supply of peat, it is chiefly used by the peasants as fuel, or as bedding on the dairy farms. In Sweden, on the contrary, there are bogs extending for hundreds of square miles, and of late years over six hundred thousand acres of the moorland have been brought under the plough. The peat is prepared as fuel, and largely consumed in making iron, glass or brick, either alone or mixed with coal and fir cones. In southern Sweden there are manufactories solely engaged in the manufacture of peat fuel for sale, as its use is steadily increasing, and some thirty thousand tons a year are employed in metallurgical operations.

In southern and Central Sweden there are some twenty factories for preparing peat litter and mould, each factory turning out from fifteen thousand to thirty thousand bales a day, fetching about 2s. apiece. This mould is used for gardening in Sweden, while stuffing for mattresses or furniture and surgical bandages are made from the white moss of the moors. In France the peat is moulded into "briquettes" with tar and resin, teased into litter or woven into fabrics, which are used in the army, its barracks and hospitals, as blankets, mattresses and saddle cloths, or for stuffing cofferdams and certain parts of machinery.—The Nineteenth Century.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Warning to the Public.

We earnestly request the public to see that in the end of each Peg Top Cigar a peg is inserted bearing the words "Peg Top" printed thereon, in case unscrupulous dealers, manufacturers or others endeavor to imitate our celebrated brand. We make this notice to protect our patrons as well as ourselves.



L. O. GROTHE & CO.

The Great Muscle-Former

Johnston's FLUID BEEF.

The nutritious elements of Beef that make muscle, sinew, and give strength are supplied by

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF,

Largely used by ATHLETES when training.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR?

A GHOST

Of a show is all we want to convince you that our stock of suitings is the best yet imported and our prices all strictly within reason. These words stand for a long and interesting story in the way of how to dress well.

Scotch Tweed Suits from $20.
Worsted Suits, $30.

J. W. CREIGHTON,
86 Government Street.

Popular Approval

is accorded ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI. It strengthens digestion wonderfully.

Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS NONE HERE

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

Just Received

2 Cases More of those heavy double-width Serges

At 25c. a yard, the best materials in the market for Children's School Dresses, Ladies' House Wrappers, etc.

1 Case of Butcher's Linen

50 inches wide, 25c. a yard.

1 Case Ladies' Cashmere Hose

25c. a pair.

20 doz. more Children's Handkerchiefs

25c. a dozen.

J. Horner & Co.

The Buyer

Who wants Choice Turkeys and Geese at the lowest price will come to THE EASTERN PORK AND PROVISION STORE, No. 12 City Market.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 154.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their Friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 3755, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own Hall, Bidwell street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

Coltart & Eteson BROKERS Notaries Public, Shipping and Insurance Agents. Loans Negotiated. 72 GOVERNMENT STREET. SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL.

S. DUCK & CO., AUCTIONEERS, House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale. Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

JEWELERS, ETC.

W. J. STODDART, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, New York Hotel Building, Yates St. Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street. Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c. Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted. F. W. NOLTE & CO., The Only Opticians, 37 Fort street. VICTORIA, B. C.

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE COERIG COLLEGE. The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits. First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. fo13 s,m,t&w 1y

REOPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th.

PHIL R. SMITH, Book Binder, Paper Ruler, & Manufacturing Stationer, 32 LANGLEY STREET.

FOR SALE

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for any man. $600 will buy a business; bona fide reasons for selling. Address "Cash," Times office. j23-6t

FOR SALE—A medium sized American safe. Apply P., Times office. j19-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria real estate by the Dominion Building and Loan Association; repayable by easy monthly payments. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

WANTED—Your gardens and trees to fix preperly. Apply J. W. Webb, garden contractor. j26-3t

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 50 Broad street. d31-3m

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Victoria El. Ry. & Ltg. Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at Powell's House, Store street, Monday, February 11th at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving director's and auditor's reports and balance sheet for the past year; and for the election of directors for ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

T. J. JONES, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895. j26-td

Victoria Building Society.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, opposite View Street, on THURSDAY, 31st of JANUARY, 1895, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' and Auditor's Report, also Secretary's Report and Balance Sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Election of Officers and Board of Management, together with the 42nd drawing for an appropriation. See that your shares are in good standing.

By order.

Jan25-td A. St. G. FLINT, Secretary.

The Daily Times.

LAST YEAR'S DEFICIT.

The attempt was made by our contemporary to show that the deficit of the last fiscal year is due to a decrease in the duties upon imports is a poor one. The tariff was not reduced at all by the revision of last session. It was increased. The figures furnished by the government clearly show a decided increase. Had the tariff, as originally submitted, been adopted the consumers would have been largely benefited, but the demands of the manufacturers compelled the government to make such alterations that left the consumers worse off than they were before the revision took place. If the tariff has been reduced, as the protectionist press contends, the figures in support of the contention should be produced. But the organs which contend that the deficit is due to a decrease take the dutiable goods and the free goods together and strike an average. They take the total amount of imports both free and dutiable. This is not a fair way of ascertaining whether the tariff in force is higher or lower than it was a year ago. The proper way to arrive at the average duty is to compare the tariff on dutiable goods previous to the alleged revision, with the tariff on dutiable goods since. We find that for the first five months of 1893-4, the value of goods entered for duty was $28,589,293, on which the duty amounted to $8,810,865, which is equal to an average of 30.82 per cent. And the figures for the corresponding period of 1894-5 show goods entered for duty valued at $23,784,353 upon which a duty of $7,353,434 was collected—equalling 30.92 per cent. This is clearly an increase and shows that though the manufacturer has been benefitted by an extension of the free list, an additional burden has, as usual, been inflicted upon the consumer.

THE ENGINEERS PROTEST.

The engineers are protesting most vigorously against the selection of City Engineer Wilmot, Assistant Engineer Parr, Mayor Teague and B. W. Pearse as the committee of experts who will decide upon the merits of the competitive plans for the new filter beds. For several reasons we think some of the objections are well taken. It would be better, did time permit, to refer the plans, of which there will be a dozen or more, to some prominent eastern engineer, like Mr. Keating of Toronto, but there has been so much shilly-shallying since the money was voted that the council will not feel inclined to waste any more time. Col. Tracy of Vancouver, or Mr. Hill of New Westminster, have had considerable experience in hydrostatics, and are qualified to pronounce upon the plans that will be submitted. If Ald. Bragg will amend his resolution by substituting the names of either or both of these gentlemen—assuming that neither will be competing—he will, we are inclined to think, meet the views of local competitors and at the same time secure a perfectly impartial and competent tribunal. A few days only would be needed to obtain a decision and the work of construction could be commenced immediately.

OUR LEADER.

The Montreal Witness, a strictly independent authority, pays the following eloquent tribute to Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader:

Mr. Laurier is by far the most prominent figure in Canadian political life today. Personally we believe he has an unprecedented degree the affectionate esteem of the people of the whole Dominion, whatever their race, religion or politics. Thousands will work with might and main to present the success of him and his party, at the approaching general election; but there is not a Canadian whose opinion is worth considering who will not be proud of the premier the country has chosen, if Mr. Laurier attains power. Their pride in him will not have to be explained, nor will it have to be defended with apologies. His intellectuality is of a high type, but is not visionary; its keenness and discernment as to practical affairs have amazed his followers since he became their leader, according to their own confession. His character is moral in substance, not merely in color, where appearance seems necessary to success. This is a much rarer quality than intellectuality, which has been common to nearly all our Canadian premiers, though the type has been more often strong than high. The man whose morality is reflective, not real and substantial, finds no difficulty in leading a publicly double life. Held to be of strict integrity in private life, he is unblushingly tricky, deceitful and dishonest in public life. He would not lie to gain a personal end in private life, nor steal to fill his own pockets; but he is not ashamed to lie and steal and boodle for his party. Such a man is not in substance moral; he only reflects morals where to seem moral is necessary. It is in respect to this that Canada most imperatively needs a radical change in the character of her administration of public affairs. The most awful revelations of corruption and rottenness have been exposed during the last few years in the governments of France, Italy, Spain, of the Argentine Republic, of Russia, of New York City and of China, but except in the case of China, where officials have, as far as they could, betrayed their country into the hands of foreigners in order to fill their own pockets, we do not know that there has been as brazen or as public corruption as in Canada. Certainly other nations and communities have not tolerated corruption as Canadians have done so long after it has been exposed, and far from allowing the public men to flaunt it and boast of it as the Carons and Tuppers have done, they have spurned and humiliated them.

If the people want a knightly champion to deliver them from the dragon of corruption which for the last fifteen years has folded them in its crushing coils we do not know where they are to look if they seek a better one than Mr. Laurier. Without fear and without reproach, he has during the long period in which evil has been uppermost and powerful, fought manfully and without losing confidence in the ultimate triumph of right against evil. The people seem to have awakened at last to a sense of the wrong, any everywhere throughout the Dominion Mr. Laurier has been hailed by the people as a champion in whose integrity and ability, after his long warfare, they have confidence. But a fraction of the multitude of the English-speaking people of the west end of Montreal will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing Mr. Laurier to-morrow night, for the hall in which he is to speak will be filled no doubt as soon as admittance can be gained, and hundreds, if not thousands will have to go away after seeking an entrance. Everybody knows Mr. Laurier, however, well, and his views and the policy of the Liberal party, which he leads, have been clearly set forth during the last two years. The tariff for revenue, pure government policy, was formulated two years ago at the Liberal convention at Ottawa, where Mr. Laurier's influence was dominant, and Mr. Laurier's views have been made public in a series of speeches delivered througout Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and British Columbia last fall. Mr. Laurier has in all probability nothing new to propound in the way of a policy, but he will enforce the well established convictions of the tariff reformers and anti-corruptionists with fresh arguments and fine eloquence. He has declared in favor of "British free trade." That is his policy in regard to the tariff if he is to put it in a nutshell.

If there is a country in the world which affords a better example of success in commerce and manufactures, of general permanent prosperity, of great national progress than Great Britain, perhaps it would be well to find out what country it is and what its policy is. Mr. Laurier is British in his ideas of fiscal policy and as to government and constitution, and it is the more satisfactory that he is so by intellectual conviction, not merely by the easy way of accepting ready made opinions. Under Mr. Laurier's leadership the Liberal party have promised to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite and be governed by the express will of the people. This was the Liberal policy of the Ontario government, too. But, as the policy of the Dominion Liberals, it becomes of the first importance now that the decision of the supreme court is that prohibition is exclusively a matter for the Dominion parliament to deal with. Mr. Laurier will, because of his character as well as because of his policy, excite the opposition of the worst elements not only of the Conservative party but of his own party. He will, if he comes into power, have to lie on his arms night and day, as Mr. Mackenzie did, in defence of the treasury against friend and foe. Since Mr. Mackenzie went out there has been no guard, and the friends of the government, the McGreevys and Connollys and St. Louis and the rest, have plundered the treasury and divided the spoils with the ministers who should have beaten them off. All the more because of the opposition of this kind does Mr. Laurier need the assistance of the best men of every party in his fight for purity and economy and for tariff reform. British free trade, British freedom from corrupt government, British fair play in the elections, with a fair, square, British stand-up plebiscite for prohibition is a policy worth fighting for.

THE LIBERAL LEADER.

The Opinion of Prominent Politicians About the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

L. O. David's Tribute—"Whatever Happens He Will be Equal to the Occasion."

A prominent politician was asked his opinion of Mr. Laurier by a Montreal Witness representative, and responded:

"What is my opinion of Mr. Laurier? Of course you mean as a public man and as leader of the great political party in opposition to the present government of the Dominion? The question is somewhat difficult to answer within the limits of a newspaper interview. Some things are better described by contrast than by direct description, and this would largely apply to the Hon. Mr. Laurier. As a public man and as a political leader he is almost an ideal. If any criticism were made it would be that he is hardly enough of a fighter. All his instincts are gentle and peaceful, and he seems to desire to avoid a contest wherever possible.

"A political leader who wishes to attain success should always be on the alert for the weak points and mistakes of his opponents, and quick to take advantage of them and make the most of them—to look well to his own forces, urging concentration and taking note of details. In these respects he does not seem to fully satisfy some of his warmest friends. They think instead of making his home in a quiet country village he should come to Montreal, where he could be often seen and heard and have greater opportunities for his talents. But by his gentleness, courtesy, intellectual attainments, pure life, and wise, statesmanlike opinions and views, he has endeared himself to his party. His bitterest enemies dare not make a charge against him, hardly a criticism, knowing that such tactics would rebound with deadly effect. The worst they can say of him is that the economic principles adopted by him are erroneous. As an example of what a public man should be, except, perhaps, in energy and push, his superior, I do not think, can be found in Canada, or in any other land."

One of the Liberal members said: "We were surprised and pleased in our councils to find Mr. Laurier a leader in reality as well as in name. His views are clearly defined, he has great executive force and he has a mind of his own. He has the skill to plan and the will to carry out. He is a leader we can depend upon."

In his very interesting book, "Mes Contemporains," Mr. L. O. David, after paying a well deserved tribute to the honesty, ability and eloquence of Mr. Laurier, refers to him as a party leader in the following terms:

"Having become the leader of the Liberal party upon the resignation of Mr. Blake, at a critical moment and after disheartening defeats, he displayed an amount of energy and activity which he was hardly supposed to possess. He raised the spirits of his followers, inspired them with the hope of victory and caused them to enthusiastically follow his banner. He became greater as difficulties increased, went resolutely into the battle, and feared not to go and raise the voice of justice, truth and conciliation right in the fort of religious fanaticism."

Speaking of the great orator's ascendancy over English Protestant audiences, Mr. David says:

"They read and listen to his patriotic and religious declarations without anger, for they know that he is disposed to exact for those who belong to another race and creed what he demands for his own compatriots, and they even believe him able to risk his own popularity on their behalf, if needs be, in support of a principle or right which he might consider unjustly attacked. This is even one of his weak points in the eyes of his adversaries, who consider that he is too much inclined to consider matters according to strict justice and legality, and that his generosity may, in certain cases, lead him too far in the way of religious and national concessions. Shall Laurier be prime minister? Perhaps, probably. He fears power, and he has reason to fear it, for in a country like ours, where multifarious religious and material feelings are found, where personal interests play such an important part, it is a difficult thing to govern honestly. It takes more talent to succeed in appealing to the good instincts of a man than in appealing to his bad passions and working up his prejudices. We are no longer in the days of a Lafontaine and a Baldwin, heroic days, when the great principles of liberty prevailed over all other feelings, when power was abandoned with as much dignity as it was assumed, when men preferred to resign rather than submit to what their conscience and honor disapproved. Public morals have fallen off to a considerable extent; money, intrigue and prejudice, have, nowadays, more power upon men than principles. Now Laurier is naturally inclined to believe that all men resemble him and that reason is sufficient to govern them and lead them in the right path. In religious as well as in political matters he is disposed to grant too much power to reason. Power entails many vexations, troubles and disenchantments, which, however, he will suffer philosophically. What his elevated mind needs is vast horizons, questions of great import; like Blake, he was born to attach the memory of his eloquence to those great political movements or social reforms that change the destinies of a nation. Blake went to England to get those vast horizons, those lofty summits. Here, apart from the question of independence, which is not yet ripe, what remains? However, the world goes fast in this age: the unforeseen plays a great part, and every day brings out the most stirring problems, both in social and political matters as well as in the domain of sciences. Whatever may happen, Laurier will be equal to the occasion."

NANAIMO NEWS.

Proposition to Build a Marine Railway at the Coal City.

Nanaimo, Jan. 28.—A scheme is being formulated by a few of the leading citizens for the construction of a patent slipway. Captain Glaholm is identified with the formation of the company. There is great secrecy in connection with the movement, but it is a fact that a site has been selected by the mill stream, near the Nanaimo foundry. The bed of the stream is a natural grade, and no excavations will be necessary for the laying of the cradle. Steps will be taken for the construction as soon as possible, but it is understood that iron vessels may be repaired thereon by the assistance or use of the New Vancouver Coal company's machine fitting department. Further information respecting the venture will be made public in the course of a few days.

The funeral of Maggie Hopkins, the little girl who was burned to death on Friday by her clothes catching fire on the stove, will be held on Wednesday. The little victim was a bright and promising child, and her untimely end has elicited many regrets from the whole of the community.

The funeral of B. Bologna, the victim of the recent fatal accident at No. 1 shaft, was held yesterday. The funeral took place under the auspices of the A. O. U. W. and M. & M. L. T. A. The silver cornet band headed the large procession and following the hearse were scores of carriages.

The Vancouver and Nanaimo Rugby football teams met in the Caledonian grounds on Saturday, but the ground being frozen the visitors rightly decided not to play for the championship, and the home team approved of the decision. Instead the teams played an exhibition game, and all entrance fees were returned to those who were dissatisfied with this arrangement. The game ended by each side scoring a try, and the Vancouver team left again by the steamer at 5 o'clock.

The inquest touching the death of B. Bologna will be held by Dr. L. P. Davis, coroner, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Great interest will be taken in the affair and the outcome will be watched by all the friends of the deceased. A. Dick, inspector of mines, will watch the proceedings, and Messrs. Anderson and Todhunter, the manufactures of the powder, will be the principal witnesses.

Mr. T. R. E. McInnes, in speaking of the commission to inquire into J. P. Planta's position as administrator, said the fun has only now commenced and that many who are now walking with their heads erect will be seen to lower it considerably before the inquiry is through. It is expected that Mr. J. P. Planta will arrive here this evening, so as to be present at the opening of the commission to-morrow morning.

Two of the positions recently held by Mr. Planta have been disposed of. Mr. Davis gets the position of coroner and government agent, Mr. Bray that of administrator.

THE NANAIMO EXPLOSION.

To the Editor:—In your Nanaimo correspondence of Saturday, the late explosion in the Vancouver Coal company's mine was attributed to a new powder made by Anderson and Todhunter, which they were said to have successfully used in Comox. The powder made in Comox is made by the Union Coal co., under my patent and this was not the powder used in the Nanaimo accident. B. C. PETTENGILL.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store. *

—The Wanderers Association footballers defeated the Rugby club at a Rugby match on Saturday afternoon.

—The barracks defeated the Y. M. C. A. by five goals to one in a game of Association football on Saturday afternoon.

—The Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting company will hold its annual meeting at the office of the company on Monday evening, February 11.

—The best line of cheap dinner sets, etc., can be seen at Weiler Bros. An almost unlimited variety of useful and ornamental china and glassware is now displayed.

—There was a large attendance at the popular concert at the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night and the programme rendered was a first-class one in every respect. The programme published was carried out.

—The Reformed Episcopal church choir, under the leadership of Professor Bradley, the new choir master, is doing good work. There are many well trained female voices, but good male voices are lacking in number.

—At the Caledonian grounds the Vivtoria college team defeated the second fifteen of the Victoria club by eight points to three. The match was well contested, and on the whole was a good exhibition of Rugby football.

—The pupils of W. Edgar Buck are going to tender their teacher a complimentary concert. It will take place in Institute hall on Tuesday, February 12th. The programme will be a good one and there should be a bumper house.

—The passengers by the steamer City of Puebla, which arrived on Sunday afternoon were: R. G. Tatlow and wife, L. J. Robinson, Mrs. C. Francis, J. H. Berryhill, W. B. Keester, Alfred Jones, E. A. Guyton and John Knight.

—As the concert of the Arion club is to be held on February 6th, the At Home to be given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital has been postponed until the 17th. Tickets may be purchased from any of the ladies of the auxiliary.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers. *

—John Knight, a well known machinist, has arrived here from San Francisco to take charge of that department of the Albion Iron Works. Mr. Knight lived here for several years, but has been away nine years, during which time he has been employed principally at San Francisco. He arrived on the City of Puebla yesterday afternoon, and has been busy ever since renewing old acquaintances. He notes many improvements and changes in the city, made during his absence.

—The eleventh annual meeting of the Vancouver Island Building Society was held at Sir William Wallace hall on Saturday night. The financial statements and the report of the board were received and adopted. J. M. Rear, G. A. Carlton, R. Carter, C. Booth, R. Erskine and F. Carne were elected directors by acclamation. Ben. Williams was re-elected secretary, A. H. Maynard was chosen as treasurer and Beaumont Boggs and Ross Munro were chosen auditors. The seventy-ninth drawing for an appropriation followed, and the successful one was J. M. Reid, holder of share 88 A, entitling him to $1000. Later the board of directors named C. D. Mason as solicitor and Mayor John Teague as valuator.

—At the officers' meeting of the headquarters companies of the Garrison Artillery on Saturday night, Lieut.-Colonel Prior presiding, the following committees were chosen: Band, Surgeon Hasell, Captain Flumerfelt and Lieutenant Munro; regimental and finances, Lieutenants Gregory, Sargison and Williams; mess, Lieutenant Pearse, Captain Flumerfelt and Lieutenant Gregory. The resignation of Captain W. Shears from the office of paymaster was accepted with regret. Thanks were expressed to Lieut. Gregory and Capt. Flumerfelt for gifts to the mess. Capt. Flumerfelt said he would give a prize for Morris tube shooting. There was some discussion regarding the annual inspection, and the end of February was talked of as the best time. The Queen's birthday plans were also discussed. No action was taken.

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's. *

—Cuttlery. Sheffield cutlery of all kinds at Fox's, 78 Government St. *

—Ocean Spray Toothwash beautifies the teeth. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street. *

—You still need blankets, comforters, etc. See our stock and ask for prices. Weiler Bros. *

—The R. T.'s will hold a social in Sir William Wallace hall to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. Refreshments will be served free.

—The Charmer loaded one hundred tons of flour at the Victoria rolling mills this morning for shipment by the outgoing Empress.

—Frank Gunnell was convicted of vagrancy after a hearing in the police court this morning and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

—The Maude shipped a cargo at the outer wharf this morning brought over by the Sikh. She left this afternoon for Nanaimo with a coal barge in tow.

—The charge of arson against William Stichnoch in connection with the fire at Rock Bay last Monday night was not gone into in the police court this morning, but was remanded until Wednesday. The accused has retained A. L. Belyea to defend him.

—The first anniversary of the King's road mission will be observed on Tuesday evening. Tea will be served at 6 o'clock and will be followed by addresses and a concert. Bishop Cridge will preside and it is expected that there will be a very large attendance.

—A number of members of the Congregational church are considering the question of establishing a branch of that body in this city, and would be pleased to hear from any one in sympathy with the object. Letters may be addressed to Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road, Victoria. *

—The E. M. Johnson petition is up in the house this afternoon and Premier Davie has been speaking on it all afternoon. He began at two o'clock and at four was still on his feet. He began by going into the case from the start and making an exhaustive review of it.

—The annual inspection of the B. C. B. G. A. by Lieut.-Colonel Peters, D. A. G., will take place the latter part of this month, and the local companies are hard at work preparing for it. They are brushing up their big gun and infantry drills in preparation for the inspection turn out, and the regular attendance of members at all times is urged.

—The public is reminded of the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, which is to take place to-morrow at 10 a.m. at the board of trade building. It may not be generally understood that the company of ladies is desired and it is hoped that the meeting will be favored with a full attendance of the fair sex. The public generally is cordially invited. A large number of delegates to the convention will arrive on the steamer Princess Louise this evening and more will be here to-morrow.

—All arrangements have been concluded for the grand concert and dance to be given by Dauntless lodge to-morrow evening in A. O. U. W. hall. The tickets are finding a ready sale, and the audience, no doubt, will be a large one. Complaints having been made that this hall was not well heated, another stove has been put up to ensure the comfort of those attending. Refreshments will be served. Those not having already purchased their tickets can procure them at the door. The following ladies and gentlemen will sing: Mr. Firth, Miss Anderson, Mr. Dooley, Col. E. G. Prior, Master Johnston, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Stevens and Mr. Lezby, and Messrs. McDowell and Agnew will give a banjo and guitar selection.

—When Henry Kessler and his family left here for San Francisco on the City of Puebla ten days ago, Mabel, the 15-year-old daughter of Ms. Kessler, was very sick and the friends who were at the boat to say farewell feared that she would not survive the trip. Their fears proved well grounded for the little girl died between Race Rocks light and the Cape. It is not believed that the sea trip in any way hastened her death, for she was very much reduced by a long and painful illness. In fact by advice of physicians she was being hurried to a warmer climate with the hope of saving her. The body was not buried at sea but was conveyed to San Francisco where it was interred. The news of the child's death was received by the Puebla yesterday and was received with the deepest regret. The girl was in her fifteenth year.

—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the poultry, dog and pet stock show at the public market building to-morrow. Superintendent Matson and those who are assisting him have been working like Trojans putting up stalls for the dogs and otherwise hurrying the arrangements forward. Nearly two hundred stalls have been put in, and there will therefore be ample accommodation for all the dogs. All the exhibits will be "benched," as the genial superintendent expressed it, promptly at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. This year a room has been set aside for the small dogs and other pet stock, and it will prove a convenience. Exhibitors are requested to bring chains for their dogs. It is planned to make this year's show bigger and better than any ever held before, and to that end the public should do its share in the matter of attendance. Victoria has some splendid kennels, and the best of their best dogs will all be in the show.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay
"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

A WOODEN FLUME.

A New Idea in Connection with the Water Improvement.

The members of the water committee have a new idea, which will probably be contained in the report to the council this evening. A member of the committee admitted they had something new to tell the council. He said: "The members of the committee, accompanied by Engineer Wilmot and Mr. Preece, visited Elk and Beaver lakes Saturday. The committee has been giving the question of water supply a great deal of attention. You know that competitive plans will be opened to-night. The plans are for filter beds. They will have to be adjudicated upon, and, it is probable, that it will be a long time before a decision is reached. I do not say this, knowing that it will take long, but, if we judge from the past, my conclusion can safely be asserted. The committee is of opinion that it would not be wise to take chances on the building of filter beds for the summer's supply of pure water. The summer may be over before the filters are finished. We want to give the citizens a good and pure water supply, and we propose to build a wooden flume from Elk and Beaver lakes to the dam. The water could be obtained from the purest source in Beaver Lake and from near the Spring in Elk lake. In that way you could avoid the large collection of vegetable matter; and when the filter beds have been built it would be easier to filter water more pure than water less pure. The flume would not cost more than five thousand dollars, and would not only insure the supply of pure water for the coming summer, but would be a permanent thing and furnish the filter beds with water freer from impurities than if obtained in the ordinary way. The committee think that this suggestion will recommend itself to those who have given the subject their earnest consideration."

"There is a rumor that your report will say something about the money expended for labor on the waterworks?"

"Well, you are correct, but you will excuse me from saying anything on that score till the report had been made public."

A CREAMERY.

A Meeting at Colquitz Hall—Three Other Meetings Arranged For.

A public meeting was held in the new Colquitz hall, Carey road, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of discussing the question of the possibility and feasibility of starting and making profitable a creamery in the district. The meeting was called by Professor Hilliger, and was largely attended by the farming community and others, many of whom came long distances; and not only was the matter of a creamery vigorously discussed, but as well the tuberculosis question. It was the general opinion that it would be useless to attempt the creamery until such time as the tuberculosis question was satisfactorily settled, and it was finally unanimously resolved:

"That a committee of three be appointed and authorized to at once call three public meetings, namely, at South Saanich agricultural hall, at Cedar Hill, and at Colquitz hall, Carey road, for the purpose of more thoroughly discussing the tuberculosis question."

The chairman named as that committee Mr. David Stevens, Mr. George MacRae and Mr. William Thompson. It will now be in order for every man and every woman at all interested in this question to show himself or herself at one or more of these meetings, so that whatever may be resolved upon may have, if possible, the hearty concurrence of all concerned.

THEY CLAIM AN ALIBI.

Three Men Arrested on a Serious Charge Claim to be Innocent.

The police are at work on a very peculiar case. On Saturday night Ah Chow, a Chinese laundryman of Pembroke street, was assaulted on Douglas street by three men, and claims that one of them robbed him of between $10 and $12. After they let him go they followed him to his house and threw rocks at him and the house, several of the missiles crashing through the windows. The trio then departed and Ah Chow called on the police. Constables Gilchrist and Redgrave accompanied him to the laundry, and while they were in the place three men came up and opened the door. Ah Chow immediately declared they were the ones who had attacked him on Douglas street, and they were placed under arrest. The one charged with robbery gave the name of Dave Jones and the other two gave the names of James Barber and Henry Humphrey respectively. They were booked for malicious destruction of property. The case was called in the police court this morning, and the point at issue became one of identification. Ah Chow was positive, and the three others stedfastly asserted that they were in Chinatown and could prove an alibi. The case was formally adjourned until four o'clock this afternoon, when it was understood more evidence on the alibi point would be offered.

Warning to Women.
Ladies who appreciate the high quality of Priestley's dress goods should make it a point to see that Priestley's name is stamped on every five yards. Instances are not unknown where Priestley's trade mark, 'The Varnished Board,' has been used the second time with inferior goods wrapped upon it.

W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
....HAS REMOVED....
From the Corner of Yates and Government Sts. to
77 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Premises lately occupied by J. Johnston & Co., Booksellers

LENZ & LEISER,
Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.
We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company
. . . ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER . . .
Turkeys, live .....19c. per lb
Turkeys, dressed .....20c. per lb
Geese from.....$1.25 to $1.50 each
Ducks .....$1.25 per pair
Chickens from.....80c. to $1 per pair
Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.
22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

SHE MADE A GOOD RUN.

Steamship Sikh Arrives from the Orient with a big Cargo.

The Northern Pacific steamship Sikh, Captain Rowley, arrived here on Saturday afternoon after a splendid run across the Pacific. She left Yokohama a day late and arrived here a day ahead of schedule, and was only 13 days at sea. Mr. McDonald, an old-time purser, formerly on the steamship Batavia, is now on the Sikh, having succeeded Mr. Charlesworth at Tacoma. His trip report is as follows: "Left Hong Kong on Jan. 3, Amoy Jan. 5, Moji Jan. 9, Kobe Jan. 11, and Yokohama Jan. 13 at 9 a.m.; crossed the 180th meridian of longitude in latitude 50 on January 20, and passed Cape Flattery at 10 a.m., Saturday morning. Very strong W. N. monsoons were experienced in the China sea after leaving Yokohama. North-westerly gales prevailed for three days; afterwards moderate weather continued until the 18th, when a very strong gale from the southeast was encountered, lasting until noon of the 20th. From then on moderate weather prevailed."

The ship brought a big cargo of general freight made up as follows: For Victoria 21,484 packages or 900 tons for Pacific coast points 14,243 packages or 1340 tons, and for overland points 16,232 packages or 1560 tons, totalling 3800 tons, inclusive of 556 bales of silk.

Among the cabin passengers was General Soloniki, commander of the Russian forces at Vladivostock, who, accompanied by Madame Soloniki, is on his way to St. Petersburg. The general was not at all talkative to newspaper men and the nature of his mission is not known. He will proceed directly to the Russian capital from here.

The Sikh had about 35 second class passengers, mostly Chinese, thirty of which number left the ship here. The vessel left at 1:20 o'clock for the Sound.

WHICH IS THE BETTER?

Experiment in Relative Merits of Upward and Downward filters.

In the Pandora avenue fire hall are two elongated glass boxes encased in wood. They contain sand and pebbles and water—ordinary Elk Lake water. They have been there three weeks.

These two pieces of mechanism have nothing to do with the extinguishing of fires or the running of the fire department. It is merely an experiment that is being made, but an experiment fraught with great interest to the entire community. The water in one of the glass boxes runs upwards, and in the other downwards. The boxes are miniature filter beds, and the experiment is to determine the relative merits of upward and downward filtration. There are those who contend that upward filtration would not do for Victoria, for the reason that the Beaver and Elk lake water is of a gelatinous nature, owing to the large quantity of vegetable matter in the water. In filtration this medical production adheres to the grains of sand and the small sized pebbles used as a filter bed. In upward filtration it is said that this adhesion will be general through the whole bed though it is not denied that a quantity of the impure properties of the water will penetrate into the bed. Can the filter beds be cleaned with equal facility? This is the question that it is sought to solve by the experiment. The advocates of upward filtration claim that simply reversing the flow of water will have the desired effect—the filter beds will be cleaned. There are those who deny this and allege that the water can not properly clean the bed as the vegetable matter is of too gluey consistency and the water cannot remove the gluey particles. They affirm that the old sand would have to be taken out and new put in in every time. In cleaning downward filters the impurities are skimmed off and the filter is said to be as good as ever. It will be some while yet before the result of the experiment can be made known. The report upon it from the engineer will be read with interest.

AT CALVARY CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Baldwin Continues His Series of Sunday Evening Lectures.

"Jesus in His relation to divine justice" was the topic of the lecture at Calvary Baptist church on Sunday evening. Mr. Baldwin based his thoughts on the words found in Heb. 2, 9.—"We see Jesus who was made a little lower than the angels, for suffering and death, crowned with glory and honor, that He by the grace of God should taste of death for every man."

The coming of Jesus marks a dispensational print in the progress of doctrine. At the time of the fall of man He appeared to man in the garden, and announced a remedy for the race in its ruin by sin. The Lord always provides for our lack of physical things, and why not for the spiritual? He taught the doctrine of substitution, and with his own hands killed the first sacrifice, and made of its skin coats for the guilty; and so taught that as this life is taken instead of theirs now forfeited, that as this skin now covers their nakedness and shame so the seed of the woman would in due time give His life for the life of the guilty world, and His righteousness would cover a world's demerit before the judgment of God. The Creator's claim is absolute obedience in all created things. Sin has imported into God's dominions an element of revolt. The rebel must give an account; he must pay for his crime the due of the court; his life is the penalty. But God in His mercy permits a substitute. In the type the beast dies and Adam lives; his skin covers the man. The doctrine is God's mercy through a vicarious sacrifice, so at the end of four thousand years "Jesus, as God in the flesh" found in fashion as a man" is announced as the great end appointed, and taught in past types. "Made flesh for suffering and death," so made to "taste of death for every man." The vicarious element, that is one thing serving another, enters into all the analogies of nature and life, and is therefore in full congruity when in the economy of mercy Jesus becomes flesh and so becomes as an integrant in the race, that as a substitute He may act as the appointed surety for the insolvent world. The high priest said by the spirit that "it was necessary that He die for the people, that the whole nation perish not." As a surety comes under the obligation of the defaulter and becomes joined to law and justice as the party of the first part, so Jesus acts in all His ministry of teacher and servant. His one purpose was to lay down his life for all, as the penalty we owe to the throne of God. This was the "cup put into His hands," this was the work "He finished." At this moment the veil in the temple is "rent from the top to the bottom," and with this is issued the universal call to a throne of grace, instead of to a throne of justice. As the nation does not require two payments for the one debt, neither does heaven except the two lives, so here the believer enters into rest.

His second form of relation to justice is not that of debtor, but that of claimant. He has been the universal debtor, has paid off the debt, and now claims the papers of solvency for the universal world of men. The altar's offerings all give place to the fixed acts of the throne of God; the priesthood of oath gives place to the Great High Priesthood of Heaven. It is now declared that there is no altar nor priest, for "he has nothing to offer."—Jesus by one offering, once offered, has "put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself." If is anti-christ anarchist that now builds an altar or offers a sacrifice. "seeing we have a Great High Priest" passed into the heavens now to appear in the presence of God for us. All are urged to the acceptance of Him as their only hope, their only merit, their only way to life, in death, and in resurrection.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and Violin lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. jg-1m

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

It Passes the United States Senate on Friday by a Good Majority.

United States to Guarantee Interest on Seventy Million Dollars of Bonds.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—The bill pledging the faith of the United States to do the construction work of the Nicaraguan canal passed the senate on Friday night by the decisive vote of 31 to 21. It was the termination of a debate which has lasted since the present session of congress began. It was, moreover, the first realization in either branch of congress of the vast project, so long and vigorously urged, for a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific, with the United States government standing sponsor for the execution of the work. The final vote was not secured until 6.30 at night, but, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, there was an exceptionally full senate, owing to the interest felt in the culmination of the long discussed matter. The Nicaraguan minister and many other diplomats interested in the project had seats in the diplomatic galleries throughout the voting on the many amendments and the final question.

The bill, in brief, directs the issue of $70,000,000 of Nicaragua canal bonds. Each of these is to bear the following guarantee:

"The United States of America guarantees to the lawful holder of this bond the payment by the Maritime Canal company, of Nicaragua, of the principal of the said bond and the interest accruing thereon, and as it accrues."

An additional $30,000,000 of bonds is to be issued without the United States guarantee. The total of $100,000 thus issued is to be used in constructing the inter-oceanic canal.

The secretary of the treasury is to have general supervision of the project, and a board of fifteen directors is to have immediate charge of the work. The board is to designate the ten members, not more than two from any one state. The United States is to receive $70,000,000 of the canal company's stock in return for guaranteeing the bonds and is to hold a mortgage lien on all the property of the canal company.

As soon as the bill had been taken up Mr. White (Democrat) of California, presented a letter from London stating that if the United States did not proceed with the canal project British capital would step in and execute the plan. Brief speeches were made under the five minute rule by Mr. Vest favoring a new survey by disinterested engineers and by Mr. Call for direct government control.

Mr. Wolcott offered an amendment requiring the canal company to purchase its material and construction machinery in the United States, Nicaragua or Costa Rica.

The first votes were on numerous amendments that had been accumulated.

That of Mr. Vest giving the president complete authority to suspend the issue of canal bonds was defeated by 24 to 29. Mr. Wolcott's amendment that American engineers and materials should be used was accepted by Mr. Morgan and agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Palmer giving the president power to reappoint and retire directors of the canal company was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Wolcott providing that every dollar of stock shall represent a dollar expended by the company was agreed to, 27 to 19.

Mr. Peffer's amendment that the labor on the canal should be done by United States citizens working eight hours a day was defeated.

The amendment of Mr. Power that three officers of the United States corps of engineers shall supervise the work was defeated.

The amendment of Mr. Frye that work should be subdivided into sections and each part awarded as a separate contract in order to secure the greatest possible expedition, was agreed to, with an amendment of Mr. Wolcott that the aggregate of all contracts should not exceed $70,000,000.

The amendment of Mr. Vilas that the work should not be done by corporations in which stockholders of the canals are interested was adopted.

An amendment by Mr. Pasco that the canal route leases from Nicaragua shall be perpetual instead of for ninety-nine years was defeated, 23 to 29.

Several amendments by Mr. Turpie to limit the payments to the old Nicaragua company were defeated by a viva voce votes.

Another amendment by him that the old company should have no part in the work was defeated, 24 to 25.

THE AWAKENING TIGER.

The Big Cat Sleeps Soundly, Without Fear of Enemies.

Between the drowsy sleep of the nocturnal animals and the hyper-sensitive sleep of those which spend their lives in constant fear of their enemies, a place must be found for the form of slumber enjoyed by the large carnivora and that of domestic animals; the former have no enemies to fear except man, and the latter, protected by man, enjoy to the full the blessing of nocturnal rest.

Tigers are frequently found fast asleep in the day time. Native hunters have been known to track them after a "kill" to the place in which they were lying fast asleep and gorged with food, and to shoot them as they lie. When taking his midday repose in districts where it is little disturbed, the tiger does not always retire to a place of security, like the bear, or even the leopard, which usually sleeps on the branch of a tree. It just lies down in some convenient spot, either shady or warm, according to the weather, and there sleeps, almost regardless of danger. They have been found lying in dry nullahs, under trees, or even in the grass of the hillsides, unobserved, until their disturber came within a few yards of them.

General Douglas Hamilton, when shooting in the Dandilly forest, came upon a tiger and two cubs lying fast asleep on their backs, with their paws sticking up in the air, under a clump of bamboos. When he was within a few yards of the group one raised its head, and without moving its body quietly looked at him along the line of its body between the paws. Tigers kept in activity awaken gradually, stretching and yawning like a dog.—The Spectator.

THE GRIP IN EARLY DAYS.

Known in Ireland Four Hundred Years Ago as "Coccoluche."

Considerable gratitude is due to Dr. John T. Nagle for his identification of the disease now known as "the grip" with one which was known in 1510 by the residents of Ireland as "the coccoluche" or "the coccolucio." Not only was the fact interesting in itself, but it had the added merit of setting not a few people at work with dictionaries in an effort to trace the history of a word that turns out to be an extremely curious one. It is immeasurably older than 1510 and has roots striking down through Latin and Greek into Sanskrit and related eastern languages. Ireland undoubtedly got the term from France, and France from Italy. The Latin form was "cucullus," which means a hood; that in turn came through two or three intermediate forms from the Greek verb "kalupto," among whose definitions is "to hide" or "to cover." Had it been Ulysses, instead of Dr. Nagle, who looked up the history of the grip, he would have been at once reminded of the nymphe Calypso, whose name has the same derivation, and he would have proceeded, no doubt, to indulge in reminiscences much more lively than ever etymological researches can be. The disease in 1510 received its name exactly as stated by the old authority whom our registrar of vital statistics quoted, from the close hood worn by people suffering from or threatened by it. The word whose present French form is "coqueluche," was once a generic term for any sort of cough or cold, the original meaning having been entirely lost. Now "cuqueluche" is applied only to whooping cough, except in a phrase or two like "coqueluche de la ville" and "coqueluche des dames," where a modified form of the old signification seems to survive. The efforts made by several lexicographers to connect "coqueluche" in the sense of whooping cough, with the crowing of a cock, which children afflicted with the disease more or less nearly imitate, seems to be simply a piece of guess work. It is, however, the derivation most often given.—New York Times.

A RECORD WHIST HAND.

One Suit Fell to the Hand of Each of the Players.

A correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:—A little more than two years ago there appeared in your correspondence columns a description of the cards held by a whist party, which, if I recollect rightly, was considered phenomenal in the result of the fall of the cards to each player from the dealer.

It may interest many of your readers to learn the extraordinary composition of the four hands held by a whist party at a country house on Tuesday evening last. I enclose you a rough sketch of the table and the positions and names of the respective players, to which the signatures of the party are attached as a guarantee of the reality of the occurrence. I may add that there were five onlookers, three ladies and two gentlemen.

The two packs of cards had been alternately used for six rounds of the first rubber. In its proper order, one of them was shuffled, cut, and dealt for the seventh round. The dealer turned up the three of hearts. A prolonged pause followed, which was perhaps not unnatural under the circumstances. The dealer then remarked that it would be unnecessary to play the cards out, and placed his on the table, disclosing the possession of every heart in the pack. The leading player then put down the whole suit of clubs, the second that of diamonds, and the third that of spades.

I do not know if this possibility—a marvellous one, it must be admitted—has ever been previously recorded.

SPIRITED THEATRICALS.

Plays Which are Full of Adventures Which Chill the Blood.

"In Japan is one of the finest stages the world has produced. In fact, it is not going too far to rank the Shintomiza, the great theatre of Tokio, as but little inferior to the Theatre Francais. It is curious that this subject should have received so little attention from the makers of the many books about Japan. Generally their accounts are limited to descriptions of the audience, and when they come to speak of the stage the confine their observations almost entirely to ridiculing the really absurd conventions of the native drama, or pass over it in a superficial. Nothing has ever been written that evidence more than a surface knowledge of this remarkable theatre. The tide of western civilization which has risen so high in modern Japan has swept away all that curious mediaeval life which the shallow accounts of travelers and the more exact researches of Orientalists have as yet only imperfectly revealed to us; but the spirit of the feudal chivalry, the ceremonious etiquette, the bloody hara-kiri and all the brilliant color of that ancient life are still preserved in mimic picture in the great storehouse of all that is romantic in the story of old Japan—the stage. From among the commonplaces of the life of the modern capital of Japan, one turns with feelings of relief to its spirited drama, to study there the curious customs and superstitions of olden time."—Outing for December.

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

Papa—Where did the count say his castle was—on the Rhine?

Agnes—Yes; or a high cliff.

Papa—Guess it's on a high bluff, rather.—New York World.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

To the Editor: Since the labor commission sent in their report representing the wishes of the people to favor compulsory bringing together of disputants, the Colonist, either by request of its master or with the desire to assist the boodlers, has devoted considerable space to the subject, evidently with a view to give the government an excuse for not granting the wish of the people. The Colonist in its remarks on the Australian act omitted to tell the whole truth or give the reason why the labor representatives voted against the allowance of £1000 to defray arbitration expenses, etc. The reason the labor representatives in the Australian house of parliament voted against the allowance was because the bill is voluntary or optional, and consequently to them of no practical use. It is precisely the same as the one at present in force in British Columbia, and to vote the money appeared to them like throwing it to the wind. The experience quoted by Mr. A. B. Gray, chairman of the British Columbia commission of labor inquiry when on a visit to Vancouver, and his failure to apply the bill in settling the strike at the Royal City planing mills, is sufficient to convince any honest minded person that such bills, if not compulsory to some extent, are shams and not worth trying; money voted for such purposes is wilful waste. The appended schedule of wages in the commissioners' report, against which the men struck, is such as Chinamen under ordinary circumstances would have objected to work for. When men have to submit to work or starve for eighteen dollars per month it is time compulsion was used to make the employers show that the then existing state of trade is such as to warrant such a low rate of wages, after allowing the employer reasonable remuneration for his outlay. Should such be the actual state of the lumber business it is the duty of the government to endeavor to close down the business; better to do that than to deplete our forests without remunerating our people. This I would say to the working men: Wages cannot possibly be lower even under free trade; then why support a government which will not assist you to obtain your rights, but on the other hand makes you pay a tax of 25 per cent. on all you use? WORKINGMAN.

MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH

To the Editor:—The Times, I presume, will publish, in due season, a full report of Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech delivered in Montreal on Tuesday evening. The Colonist thinks that it is strange that not the "faintest echo" of the speech referred to has as yet reached Victoria. The only "echo" which has reached here is to the effect that his speech was as usual a masterly one. If, as one would imagine from the way the Colonist is whining, Mr. Laurier said something in Montreal on Tuesday evening which Tory papers can make a point of, why does not the Colonist publish the same? If, for instance, the Liberal leader had said something indefinite and ambiguous in respect to the policy of his party on the trade question, would not the Tory caterers give his utterance the widest circulation possible? Would they expect that such a deliverance carry consternation into the Liberal camp and do a great deal to raise the spirits of the desponding Tories, who are yearning for succor and help from that blood-sucking leech, protection? The conclusion to be drawn from the silence of the Tories with regard to that speech is that there was, as usual, "a great deal in it." The Colonist will confer a favor on Liberals by printing, in capital letters, any portion of that particular speech which is troubling them so much.

CITIZEN.

Victoria, Jan. 27.

People Who Weigh and Compare

Know and get the best. Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, has won a wide and wonderful popularity. At its introduction it was submitted to expert chemists, prominent physicians and famous cooks. All of these pronounced

Cottolene

a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for every cooking purpose.

The success of Cottolene is now a matter of history. Will you share in the better food and better health for which it stands, by using it in your home?

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 25,

Taking effect January 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the —— and —— of each month at — o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

RUNS

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1147		
8.30 pm	Lv	M I		*Victoria	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	36	Pt.	Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	52	...	Seattle	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110		*Tacoma	M1	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
121 First street, Washington, Dr.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a. m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kasto, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

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No. 72 Government Street.

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Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials. Fine Stage, Large Gallery, Absolutely fireproof, Properly Ventilated, Electric Lights, also Lodge Rooms. Apply Capt. J. D. Warren, 6 Trounce avenue.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 23

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. Daily	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No. 2 Pass. Daily
P.M. Ar 12 00	Victoria,	P.M. Lv 7 00
11 56	Russells,	7 04
11 46	Esquimalt,	7 14
11 43	Stewart's,	7 17
11 36	Parson's Bridge,	7 24
11 32	Langford,	7 28
11 23	Goldstream,	7 37
10 55	Shawnigan Lake,	8 05
10 45	Cobble Hill,	8 15
10 42	McPherson's,	8 18
10 33	Koksilah,	8 27
10 29	Duncan's,	8 31
10 08	Somenos,	8 52
9 58	Westholme,	9 02
9 53	Chemainus,	9 07
9 28	Oyster Bay Siding,	9 32
9 18	Oyster Bay,	9 42
8 50	Nanaimo,	10 10
A.M. Lv 8 00	Wellington	A.M. Ar 9 00

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER

JOAN

W. D. OWEN, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at Company's office, Victoria.

* Stops at night only.

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TO THE EAST.

The Great Transcontinental Route from Pacific to Atlantic without change of cars. Through Daily Sleepers to all points east.

UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS to Boston, Montreal, Toronto and St. Paul without change.

ROYAL : MAIL : STEAMSHIP : LINE

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The Short Route to the Orient.

For rates and all information apply to—

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GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist Passenger Agent. Vancouver, B.C.

HONOLULU, S.F. O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS

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Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, February 16th, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New S.O.'s'ps Steel Screw steamer Alameda—Thursday, February 7, at 2 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

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R. P. RITHET & CO. Agents.

BARGAINS AT 97 JOHNSON STREET.
SELLING AT COST FOR CASH FOR ONE MONTH.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

Some Items of Interest From the Agricultural and Mining Districts.

Boom at Rossland the New Town in West Kootenay—Statistics From Kamloops.

ROSSLAND.

Colville, Jan. 24.—The town of Rossland, B. C., which is situated on the north side of the international boundary line, and eleven miles west of the confluence of the Columbia and the Pend d'Oreille rivers, is declared to be the liveliest mining camp in the west to-day. Six months ago it was known as the camp of the Le Roi mine, on Trail creek creek. Three months ago Patsy Clark, of Montana, bought a mining property there, contracted to ship out one thousand tons of ore per month, and to-day there are estimated to be about four thousand men in the camp. From the camp to the mouth of Trail creek a good wagon road has been built, over which the ore is transported. Two steamers carrying fifty tons each convey the ore to Northport, on the American side, where it is loaded upon the cars of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, and thence goes to the various smelting plants of the country. The Spokane Falls & Northern railway has the right of way across the Colville reservation, and will cover the distance of seventeen miles between Rossland, B. C., and Northport, Wash.

KAMLOOPS.

(Inland Sentinel.)

The promptness with which the provincial government directed that a search party be sent to find Donald McLean and Dillingham, who went up the North Thompson to find and bury the remains found on Blue river, supposed to be those of one of the McCabe party, might have proven the means of saving the lives of those two men. The Indians of the party returned on Wednesday morning and had to relate a tale of severe hardship endured themselves. The Indians, who left Kamloops about three weeks ago, after tramping through deep snow, reached the Pine Vine flat. There in a cabin on Mr. Elwell's claim they found McLean and Dillingham, in the care of Mr. Stewart, the trapper, and Farrell, who went up with them. McLean was very weak through his suffering and exposure, and was not able to return to Kamloops. Dillingham was better, but chose to wait for his companion. They had a tale of many hardships to relate. On leaving Kamloops they had been able to take their horses as far as the Cottonwood, about sixty miles below where the cache was. They found the body the Indians reported, and after searching what clothing there was on it buried it. Among the articles in the pockets was a watch, which may serve as a means of identification. McLean and Dillingham then went to the cache spoken of by Smith and Gott. It was still undisturbed. They spent seven or eight days looking for the horses, but could get no trace of them. The snow had become deep, and when they started to return travelling was difficult. No provisions from the cache could be carried, and what they had gave out. Some days they could make but a mile's progress. Just as food was practically gone, only a little flour being left, they reached Pine Vine flat, weakened by starvation and cold. Happily they found there Stewart and Farrell, who made them as comfortable as possible. They had been at the cabin eight days before the party of Indians arrived. They will probably be in town in a week or ten days.

The following are some statistics from the government offices for Kamloops for the year ending December 31st, 1894:

CUSTOMS.

	1894.	1893.
Imports, free	$ 4,799 00	$ 4,695 00
Imports, dutiable	19,133 00	18,075 00
	$23,932 00	$22,770 00
Duty collected	$ 6,815 00	$ 7,072 05

INLAND REVENUE.

Collections on excisable goods	$ 7,130 00 $ 7,091 21

POSTOFFICE.

Number of money orders issued	2,047	1,784
Number of registered letters	7,593	6,738
Stamp sales	$ 3,284 00	$ 2,801 57

Dr. McLean has been appointed coroner for Revelstoke district.

Captain F. N. Templer, of the Royal Engineers, Victoria, is staying a few days in the city for the benefit of his health. He has recently been in Hawaii, but the climate there did not suit him, so he trips the interior of British Columbia.

Mr. R. Porter, of Victoria, came up on Monday, and on Tuesday took down five car loads of cattle brought from the Douglas Lake Cattle company's ranges by Mr. Joe Payne.

Mr. Robt. Jardine, of New Westminster, was up last Friday and Saturday on business connected with the Tranquille Hydraulic company, which is preparing to begin work as soon as business permits in the spring.

MIDWAY.

Midway Advance.

Dr. Jakes returned to Midway by yesterday's stage. We are pleased to learn that he successfully passed the examination which confers upon him the right to practice in the province, and what is good news as well, he has, as he well deserves, been promised the government appropriation, which was voted for a resident medical man in this section.

With the opening of spring the already extensive orchard of Mr. Covert, Grand Prairie, will be increased by having set out in it another one thousand fruit trees of different varieties. If the past rate of increase is kept up very soon this gentleman will possess the largest fruit plantation in British Columbia. It is known that Mr. Covert entertains the idea of setting out his entire property in fruit, and then, as the country advances, and the proper time arrives, split it up into small holdings and place it on the market. This has been done in California and other countries, and has returned enormous profits to the experimenter, and there is no reason why the same experiment should not prove a profitable venture in this country.

Mr. J. Stevens has done considerable development work this winter on the Comet claim, Fairview. The shaft is now down nearly twenty feet on a strong four-foot lead of good ore. The Comet is a northwest extension of the Stemwinder.

Messrs. A. Donohue & Company are running a tunnel in on their hill claim, near White's bar, to tap an old channel of Rock creek. Messrs. D. Rankin and J. Thurley are working on a similar proposition at the crossing. J. Blase & company are sinking in the creek lower down.

Within the next two weeks or as soon as the necessary material arrives, Boundary Falls will enjoy the luxury of a postoffice. Mr. T. Hardy has been appointed postmaster, with Mr. G. A. Rendell as assistant. Mr. Rendell will be acting postmaster, and his office will be located in his store.

NEW DENVER.

(Slocan Times.)

Harry Mack's dog was carried down in the Idaho snowslide. It was four days and four nights under the snow. It burrowed its own way out and ran back to the mouth of the tunnel from which it had been carried away. The hole through which it came out can be seen in the solid snow. It opens up ghastly possibilities of the length of time a man who cannot burrow his way out, may live in a snow slide before death mercifully ends his sufferings.

The work around Nakusp who have been paid in the Inland Construction company's spurious checks have clubbed together and have employed R. B. Kerr of New Denver to take action on their behalf. They could not have got a better man.

The Cumberland has shipped one hundred and twenty tons of ore, which puts the boys on a good basis; and the mine will sell for more money than ever. It is an open secret that two parties with capital are after it.

A distressing accident took place on the Nakusp & Slocan railway yesterday, just as the train had passed the water tank close to the half way house. Fireman Frank McGowan had gone on the tender to throw wood forward for stoking purposes, and fell off on to the track. It was sometime before the engineer noticed his absence and stopped the train. He was found clinging to the axle of the third car, and the car had to be lifted with jack screws before he could be liberated. How he got there is a mystery, but it is supposed that he fell on the track and grabbed the first part of the train he felt as it passed over him. He is dreadfully lacerated and is not expected to live. His leg is broken, his right arm is ripped up to the bone, and there are four deep gashes in his head and his back is injured. He may pull through if there are no bad internal injuries. He has been taken through to Grand Forks. McGowan was a new man on the road, and is not much known in this country. He is a native of eastern Ontario in the neighborhood of Stratford.

Since June of last year Trail Creek had shipped 1492 tons of ore up to the 8th of January. Of that amount, however, no less than 210 tons were shipped between the 1st and the 8th of January.

SHOT AT YOKOHAMA.

George Watts, one of the Crew of the W. P. Hall, Seriously Wounded.

An American named George Watts, a seaman belonging to the British schooner W. P. Hall, of Victoria, which is wintering here, was shot on Monday afternoon about one o'clock by a saloon-keeper named J. A. Frame, says the Yokohama Mail. It appears that Watts had been a boarder at Frame's house, which he recently left, and this seems to have engendered some ill feeling between the men. Watts went in Frame's saloon at tiffin time, on Monday, and shortly afterwards a pistol shot was heard. Some men rushed into the barroom where they found Frame doubled up on a bench with Watts standing over him. Watts then made off. Frame says that he fired into the floor. There being no signs of the bullet, attention was turned to Watts who had taken shelter in a house lower down the street, when it was discovered that he had been shot through the left leg, the bullet lodging in the right limb. The wounded man was immediately taken to the hospital as he was bleeding profusely. Frame, who claims to be an American, is not recognized by the United States consulate-general, while the British court equally refuses to acknowledge his nationality, although the man protests that he was naturalized in Australia and used his vote. Under the circumstances the police authorities appeal to their own department of justice, and on Monday, Frame, whose right name is supposed to be James McAdon, was arrested by Japanese officers of the law. Frame was formerly in Shanghai, where he shot a colored man named George Lemon. A preliminary judge having examined Frame at the police station, he was released, pending trial, until which time he will be under surveillance.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

An Okanagan Farmer Advocates the Growing of the "Weed."

Lewis Holman, in the Midway Advance, advocates the cultivation of tobacco in the Okanagan valley. He says:

As regards soil, there are two kinds in the valley especially adapted to the growing of tobacco: 1st, sandy loam; 2nd, light or dark clay. The first, which is changed yearly, as new land produces a plant which matures a week or two earlier than on the clay soils; the leaf is apt to be light in color, elastic and silky, and makes very good binders, averaging from 10 cents to $2 a pound, and produces from 900 to 1300 pounds per acre. The light or dark clay soil, on which timber has grown, when well drained and cultivated, produces the finest quality of tobacco. The leaf is larger, darker, soft and silky, and rich in gum or finish, making good wrappers, and bringing from 25 cents to $10 a pound, and produces from 1200 to 1800 pounds per acre.

There is a prevalent notion among farmers who have never grown tobacco that it very soon ruins soil. This is not so, for with proper fertilization good crops of tobacco can be grown on the same land for fifty years, and the tobacco becomes of a better quality after the first three crops; and the land should be changed yearly, as new land produces a leaf with much larger veins than land on which it has been grown the year previously.

Sixty-five dollars is an outside cost per acre from the time of planting until the leaf is packed for market; and taking an average crop of 1500 pounds per acre for good light or dark clay soil, which will bring at least 15 cents per pound, or $225 per acre, leaves a net profit of $160 per acre.

From long experience of tobacco growing in the States, I have come to the conclusion from the samples I have grown at Kelowna that the climate and soil of this valley is especially adapted to the growing and successful curing of first quality tobacco, and the fact that I have been offered from 25 cents to 35 cents per pound for all my last year's crop, delivered at the wharf, Kelowna, speaks for itself.

THE WALLS OF PEKIN.

Defences of the City Where "The Son of Heaven" Abides.

The outer wall is about twenty-seven miles in circumference. It was built centuries ago of mud and bricks. The inner and outer face are of the latter; each brick is as big as a family Bible, and the interstices are filled up with mud and stones. The whole has long settled into a solid cement. Save for some damage done in one or two quarters by recent floods, this great wall is still intact. The gates number thirteen. They are insignificant, though finely arched are not much wider than the streets, and are only about twenty feet high. At night they are closed with great doors sheathed with iron.

The whole city forms two rough parallelograms, one being the Tartar city and the other the Chinese. There is another wall separating the two sections. The first is the Manchu quarter par excellence; the second is given over to commerce. Inside the walls of the Tartar city—they are sixty feet wide at the base—are the government buildings, the foreign legations, and the residences of the wealthy Tartars, which run around another high grey-bricked wall, six miles (roughly) in circumference. This wall incloses the temples, pleasure grounds, and other palaces of the sacred city, consecrated to the use of the "Son of Heaven." Inside this block again is the Purple Forbidden City, th eactual residence of the emperor and his court.—The Fortnightly Review.

STRANGE SIGHT IN SIBERIA.

Birds That Look Like Snow on the Surface of the Sea.

In "Trans-Siberian Savages" the author gives a description of a beautiful and unique phenomenon which he witnessed off the shore of Sakhalin Island. The bright blue water was so clear that from a long distance from the shore he could see the bottom, and even the fishes, shoals of which were moving gently hither and thither.

Above the swimming fish was a strange phenomenon: the surface of the water was like dazzling snow. The brilliant white surface, which extended over an area of nearly a square mile, was not sea-foam, for with the exception of the ocean swell, the water was placid as a lake.

My friend, seeing my delight, motioned me to hand him one of the rifles. He took no aim, but simply fired.

Instanly the air was full of skimming snow flakes, scintillating in the bright sunshine against the deep blue sky right across the horizon, while the surface of the water ceased to be white, and became uniform in its blueness.

This is the most beautiful sight that this latitude has to offer, and most fortunate was I in getting it. Just at that season, millions upon millions of exquisitely white birds migrate to that spot. They are whiter than the whitest of gulls, and their plumage is much more brilliant, so as to be quite dazzling in the sunshine. What these birds are I had no opportunity of determining.

RUPTURE
More CURES have been effected by my Trusses with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free.
CHARLES CLUTHE, 194 King St. W., Toronto.
Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it.
For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Send for pamphlet. Free.*
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Latest From Japan

LARGE CONSIGNMENT

(Comprising many Styles, Colors and Designs) of

Hand-Made Japanese Rugs.

These Rugs should find a place in your Dining Room, Hall, or some "odd corner" in your Reception Room.
Suitable for any part of the house.

WEILER BROS.,
.....51 to 55 Fort Street.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
oc8-tf City Engineer.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.
A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on 1st march. Now used by over 10,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed by stamps. $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION
A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS USE. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Memory, Dizziness and Sleeplessness in Brain, Poor Memory, Pimples and all diseases caused by youthful indiscretion, or excess. Before After. Wrs are guaranteed to cure when 3 or 4 boxes are required to cure any other medicines fail. One box $1.00, six boxes $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail in Victoria, B.C., by LANGLEY & CO. sept

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to
tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

America Photographed

We have on hand a limited number of complete fyles of the beautiful Portfolio, America Photographed, which was sold to our readers at 10 cents per copy. For a holiday present nothing more appropriate can be found. A volume only costs $2.00, and as a Christmas Gift will be most acceptable to any person of taste and refinement.

Apply at

TIMES OFFICE,
No. 26 Broad Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 28 1-2 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a.m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the company.

By order,
D. J. MUNN,
j24-td Secretary.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forrward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895 and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at 58 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, A.D. 1895, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A. L. BELYEA,
Jan23-30t Solicitor for the Assignee.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in March, 1895, for a transfer to Ross James Ferguson of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises known as The Gordon Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

ALEX. HENDRY.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.
17 1m

ESTATE OF M. B. LANG, DECEASED.

Sale by Tender

Sealed tenders at a rate on the dollar are invited for the purchase of the whole of the stock-in-trade (consisting of Groceries, Hardware, Dry Goods, and stock-in-trade of a General Merchant) belonging or appertaining to the business lately carried on by Margaret Boyce Lang, deceased, situate at Golden, B.C. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st day of February, 1895. Particulars and all other information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. C. FLUMERFELT,
Victoria, B.C.,
Administrator of the Estate of M. S. Lang, deceased.
d28-1m

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-9w Solicitors for Applicants.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Lt'd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of our fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.
j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

DAIRYMEN.

The annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, Victoria, on Wednesday, January 30th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m.

All interested in this important industry are requested to be present.

Special rates of passage are being arranged.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Government Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN SWEET CHARITY'S NAME

What the British Columbia Benevolent Society Has Done During the Year.

Annual Meeting in Pioneer Hall This Afternoon—Reports Submitted.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent society was held in Pioneer hall at 3.30 this afternoon. President Barnes was in the chair and there were present the following: T. S. Russell, B. Boggs, J. F. Fell, George E. Munroe, A. Graham, M. Mansell, Alex. Wilson, Captain J. D. Warren, George Doughty, W. H. Mason and W. T. Stevenson.

President Burnes submitted his report, which was read by Secretary-Treasurer Mason. It is as follows:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—We have now reached our twenty-third anniversary and I have once more the honor of submitting to you the annual report of the B. C. Benevolent Society, viz: for the year ending 31st December, 1894. The year just passed has been an eventful one, inasmuch as we have had to struggle through what I believe has been the very bed-rock of depressed times.

In January and February of the past year, you will recollect the coin snap, the dearth of work, and the large number of people in distress who needed relief. The citizens of Victoria having had the matter brought most forcibly to their attention called public meetings, adopted ways and means, and appointed a citizen's relief committee, which, in concert with our society, acted with commendable promptitude, and with the aid of many generous subscriptions collected through the valuable advocacy of the press of Victoria, relieved the pressing necessities of the needy. The said committee also made a strong appeal to the mayor and city corporation and the mayor entering into the spirit and justice of the appeal, called the aldermen together, and an appropriation of $2,000 was at once passed to give temporary work to the unemployed. Now, it was a most happy circumstance that these measures were carried out promptly, with but trifling expense, thereby helping the society to tide over the winter, and to have the grateful satisfaction of knowing that no one who needed help had been left unaided. January and February were in consequence heavy months, $881.25 being the amount of cash expended for relief during that short time; besides large quantities of clothing donated by the public being distributed.

In March we had a set-back in the failure of Messrs. Green, Worlock & Co.'s bank, where $400 of the society's money was lodged; but we soon received aid in support of our funds from a number of ladies who, with ready sympathy as soon as our case was made known to them, held at our request a meeting and instituted a thorough canvas, and succeeded in getting a sum equal to that tied up in the estate of Green, Worlock & Co. I need not say how thankful we were for this aid, when I tell you that it saved the society from coming to a stop for want of funds, and enabled us to get through the year. The total subscriptions, donations and receipts from all source is $2,086 and the amount expended for relief $1,774, both being the largest income and expenditure that the society has ever had. The expenses of printing, advertising, and other minor matters, have been larger than usual, in consequence of the extra measures that have been found necessary to raise funds. There is, however, a balance of $387.52 to commence the year 1895, and I am grateful and happy to say no debts.

Now, about the school children's donations. About a week before last Christmas, a suggestion was made in the press that a similar action to the preceding year might be repeated by the scholars at the public schools, each one bringing something to his respective school towards making up a stock of provisions and other necessaries for the poor. This was at once responded to, not only by the public schools, but private schools, and in 24 hours a free grocery store was established on Government street, where everything from washing blue to choice Bohea and Premier Star hams were in stock; it took three good days to assort the various commodities and distribute them in lots suitable to the requirements of the various beneficiaries.

While much might be said and written about the work of the society during the year 1894, I know you will thank me most for brevity, and, will therefore conclude by thanking all who have in any way contributed towards furthering the objects of the society. My sincere thanks are also due to the vice-president, gentlemen of the relief committee and secretary-treasurer for their valuable assistance; also to the ladies whose valuable aid assisted the society to keep on foot, and also to the various steamboat companies, the North Pacific Railway Co., and their agents for granting reduced passages to destitute persons returning to their friends and homes.

I have the honor to remain, yours very truly,

T. J. BURNES,
President.

The report was ordered received and spread on the minutes.

Treasurer Mason submitted the following report:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

By balance from 1893	$ 769 52
Subscriptions, donations, etc., 1894	2,086 00
Interest to 30th June, 1894, from Dominion Savings Bank	9 53
	$2,865 05
By balance down	$ 387 52

EXPENDITURE.

Relief for January, 1894	$456 00
" " February	375 65
" " March	111 55
" " April	105 00
" " May	130 50
" " June	111 75
" " July	73 25
" " August	71 15
" " September	56 75
" " October	31 50
" " November	42 40
" " December	208 50
	$1,774 00
Meals and milk omitted	3 50
Printing and advertising	48 45
Printing and advertising and expenses in connection with citizens' relief committee in February, 1894	44 65
Labor	27 00
Stationary, postage, express hire	18 35
F. Sylvester, auditor for 1893	12 00
Secretary's salary for 1894	150 00
Money in Green, Worlock' estate on deposit account $225 00	
On current account 175 48	
	400 48
Balance down	387 52
	$2,865 05

To cash in hand	$ 33 55
To cash in Bank of B.N.A.	294 00
To cash in Dom. Sav's Bank	59 97
	$387 52

Subscriptions received since audit:

Colonist Printing Co.	$25 00
Hon. W. J. Macdonald	6 00
Robt. Homfray	5 00
Total	$36 00

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 21, 1895.

To the Officers and Members of the B. C. Benevolent Society:

Gentlemen:—I have carefully examined the books and accounts of your society and have compared all the payments with the vouchers and find them correct in every particular.

FRANK SYLVESTER,
Auditor.

Mr. Mason also gave a short sketch of the society since its formation. It was very full and replete with interesting data.

He advised the incorporation of the society among other things.

The treasurer's report and the suggestions contained therein were under discussion when the Times went to press.

NAVAL NOTES.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur Expected Here About March 15.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Stephenson, left Panama for Coquimbo to call at Callao en route, on January 8, leaving H. M. S. Sattelite and H. M. S. Nymphe at Panama.

A private letter has been received here to the effect that H. M. S. Royal Arthur will very likely arrive in Esquimalt about March 15 if nothing unforeseen occurs.

Commander E. P. Jones, who was here as commander of H. M. S. Warspite, has been appointed to be a post-captain to date from Jan. 1, 1895. He is very fortunate, having been a commander only a little over six years.

Lieutenant Arthur J. D. Macaulay, who was the first lieutenant on H. M. S. Pheasant, has been appointed to H. M. S. Aurora, coast guard ship at Bantry in Ireland.

Brief Locals.

—For using profane language John Boyle was this morning fined $10 and $2 costs added by Magistrate Macrae.

—You will always find a well assorted stock of brushes, woodenware, enamel ware and crockery at Weiler's, 51 to 55 Fort street.

—Won't injure our suits to use them. They were not made for our show windows, but for wear—hard wear. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—L. Macrae, of the Colonist reportorial staff, has gone to Vancouver to act as representative of that paper there. He succeeds A. E. Goodman, resigned, and thereby hangs a tale. It seems Mr. Goodman sent out a telegram to the east telling a very pretty flood story. It was made the subject of a leader in the Colonist, in which the words "liar" and "fool" played an important part. The article was evidently aimed at another well known newspaper, and the first intimation that the office received that it was "our own correspondent" is said to have been a prompt and terse resignation from Mr. Goodman. That is the story as it is on the streets, and even the ladies are laughing in their balloon sleeves over it.

—The food and shelter depot of the Salvation Army will be opened to-morrow morning at the barracks of the local corps on Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets. Two large rooms in the rear of the meeting hall have been decided on for the purpose, one for a dining room and the other for a kitchen. To-day when a Times man called the range was in place and a big kettle was singing away merrily. Several members of the Army were busthing about, washing the dust off new dishes, storing away provisions and putting all things in shipshape. The bill of fare for to-morrow will include meat soup, bread and tea and a sufficient amount to comfortably fill a hungry man will be served for five cents. The depot was to have been opened in the public market, but the application for space has not yet been acted on by the city council.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Milne returned home Saturday evening.

F. C. Davidge returned last night from Portland.

Miss Harvey, Vancouver, has apartments at the Oriental.

Hon. D. W. Higgins returned from the Sound last evening.

A. P. Luxton has returned from England. He went there on business.

C. P. Miller, Port Townsend; H. Kipp, Chilliwhack, are guests at the Oriental.

Archdeacon Scriven is a passenger by the steamer Umatilla to San Francisco to-night.

H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass.; C. P. Miles, Hong Kong, are registered at the Oriental.

Robert F. Crisp and wife, Souris, Man.; M. N. Gibbs, Little Rock, Ark., are registered at the Victoria.

Walter Bowen, deputy collector of customs at Port Townsend, was an arrival by the City of Kingston last evening.

N. E. Mayo, Geo. E. Howe, Geo. Clyde and wife, F. Balfour Lees, are passengers south by the Umatilla this evening.

Rev. James Turner, of the Victoria West Methodist church, will shortly leave for California for the benefit of his health.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Law Intelligence.

The action of Jonathan Merrifield vs Captain J. D. Warren was tried before Mr. Justice Walkem to-day and dismissed with costs. The plaintiff's claim was as assignee of a debt of $785, being the amount claimed to have been agreed upon for fees and interest for professional services rendered by Willoughby Clark as counsellor-at-law and proctor-in-admiralty at Sitka, Alaska, in defending defendant's schooner Thornton and the master, mate and crew thereof upon proceedings instituted by the government of the United States of America in the United States district court of Alaska; and for entering and perfecting an appeal from the said court. The defendant denied the liability and set up the statute of limitations. Mr. Walls for the plaintiff at the opening applied to amend his pleadings by showing novation in 1888 and thereupon Mr. Belyea said he wanted to amend the defence and put in certified copies of proceedings in the supreme court of British Columbia wherein Willoughby Clark was plaintiff and Captain Warren defendant, and an order of the late chief justice staying proceedings in that action until $150 was put up for security for costs. The costs were never put up and as the cause of action is the same in both cases, the present action was dismissed.

LIGHTSHIP OFF THE CAPE.

U. S. Congress Appropriates $40,000 With Which to Build One.

In the sundry civil bill appropriating in all $38,125,721 which passed the U. S. house of representatives on Friday, $40,000 was set aside for a lightship and signal to be stationed off the straits of Juan de Fuca near Flattery reef. This announcement will be received with gratification in shipping circles on the Sound and in British Columbia, and the appropriation will be looked upon as money well spent. It has not yet been determined just where the lightship will be located, but it has been suggested that it would do most good at a point 20 miles to sea in an exact line with mid-channel between the Washington and Vancouver Island shores. It is not believed that the matter of finding good anchorage will be a difficult problem. Capt. Debney of the City of Pueblo, which was in port yesterday, states that there are banks off the entrance to the straits where good anchorage could be found. He believes that the light should be 20 miles to sea and on a line with mid-channel. His argument is that it could be seen farther to sea than if closer in, and would give ships an exact knowledge of their location instead of having to run close in to shore which is often very dangerous.

It will very likely be a year if not more before the ship is built and in position. The man who undertakes the task of tending the ship will have a very interesting time of it, particularly in winter.

Plants.

Magistrate Plants was brought over from Seattle Saturday night by Superintendent Hussey of the provincial police. Mr Plants is incarcerated in the provincial jail. It is probable that he will be taken to Nanaimo by the Tuesday afternoon train. Plants has expressed willingness to go anywhere the police want. The charge on which he is arrested is mis-appropriation of trust funds. It is a civil, as well as a criminal charge. The criminal prosecution may be foregone and the civil one substituted. Of course that is only a rumor. The particular offence upon which he is arrested involves only a small sum.

PHARMATICAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor:—I notice in the Colonist of Saturday and yesterday, two letters on this subject, each signed "Alma Mater," but evidently written by two different parties. Sunday's "Alma Mater" attempting to contravert Saturday's "Alma Mater's" argument. I have before me a copy of Merck's Journal, in which is published a synopsis of an article written by Mr. Martin, president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and a delegate to the International Pharmacentical Congress held in Chicago in 1893, in which the editor of Merck's Journal states that Mr. Martin justly criticises and ridicules the absurd mode of constituting a state board, by empowering the governor to appoint for a term of years a number of men (generally five), who in his opinion, are competent to perform the often loosely defined "duties" . . . but Mr. Martin would have been more impartial had he stated that in this respect we are on the "road of progress," since there are states in which three of the five members of such a board must be graduates in pharmacy. This appears to strengthen the contention of "Alma Mater" of Saturday.

VERITAS.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Jan. 27.—R H Truman, D A Gibson, J T Bethune, Geo Tyson, W Lowe, Dr McCarthy, J O Graham, C D Rand, A Beard, T Foster, Senator McInnes, F V Austin, A J W Reid, B B Draper, O L Spencer, D G Marshall, H Bruria, F X Martin, J E Chipman, T G Earl, W C Moresby, L W Shalford, J A Kenney, W Bridges, H Klpt, S J Wade, Jas Thompson, J Kelly, H S Ball, G W Bigger, J Way.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Jan. 27.—J S Jenkins and wife, G J Roberts, F C Davidge, Miss Hendry, D W Higgins, Mrs Cook, J W Maher, Mrs Irving, W Bowen.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Jan. 27.—C P Miller, J J Ford, D Jita, John Davis, Thomas Hera, F B Cleveland, M P Shelby.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Jan. 27.—T S Hibben & Co, J Hutcheson & Co, Turner B & Co, Hudson Bay Co, C & Pearson, H Voltmers, J S Clute, Dom Exp Co, Yick Lung & Co, M Moiss, M W White, Jones & Co, A Morrison.

Per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Jan. 27.—Standard Oil Co, Bank of Montreal, E R, M A, City Plumbing Co, E Wall & Co, F G White, H Cuthbert, J McMillan, L Wille, Rev C Bryant, Speed Bros, Valo & Brooks, W J Dwyer, W Blackie, Dom Ex Co.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Jan. 27.—C Braund & Co, Central Elect Co, Redon & Hartnagle, A S Rapperton, M Pettirew.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895.

YOUR OVERCOAT IS SHABBY

But you say you cannot afford to buy a new one. Now we are going to sell them at such prices that you can't afford to wear a shabby Coat.

Some that were $22.00	Now	$16.00
Some that were $20.00	Now	13.50
Some that were $18.00	Now	12.50
Some that were $16.00	Now	11.00
Some that were $10.00	Now	10.00
Some that were $12.00	Now	8.00

It is seldom happens that such goods are found in the company of such prices, and as this array of Bargains can't remain long in camp, come early and get your choice.

S. REID,
122 Government Street,
Next New England Hotel.

Photo Engraving
AND ZINC ETCHING,
In Line and Half Tone.
Reproductions of Portraits, Buildings, Letters, Etc.
Jones,
59 1-2 Government Street, - Victoria, B. C.

OLD COUNTRY
BOOT STORE
We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that consignments are now arriving weekly, and that with our varied stock we are able to supply all classes of customers with RELIABLE GOODS. Once worn, always worn.
Special Line in Boys' (Strong).
Special Line in Men's (Strong).
Also Agent for Dick's Patent Belting.
91 Johnson Street,
Between Broad and Douglas Streets.
JAMES FREEL, Proprietor.

FINNAN HADDIES,
NO. 1 MACKEREL,
in 1-2 bbls. and kits.
LABRADOR HERRING,
all newly arrived.
FRESH
EASTERN OYSTERS,
received regularly.
Erskine, Wall & Co.,
Cor. Govt. and Fort Sts.

General Steamship Agency.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points
From Halifax.

Allan Line, Numidian	Feb. 2
Allan Line, Mongolian	Feb. 16
Allan Line, Laurentian	Mar. 2
Dominion Line, Oregon	Feb. 9
Dominion Line, Labrador	Feb. 23
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Mar. 9

From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	Jan. 26
Cunard Line, Etruria	Feb. 2
American Line, Chester	Jan. 30
American Line, Paris	Feb. 6
White Star Line, Majestic	Jan. 30
White Star Line, Adriatic	Feb. 6
North Ger. Lloyd, Ems	Jan. 29
North Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	Feb. 5
Anchor Line, Anchoria	Jan. 26
Anchor Line, Circassia	Feb. 9
Red Star Line, Belgenland	Jan. 30
Red Star Line, Rhyniand	Feb. 13
Allan State Line, State of Nebraska	Jan. 31
Allan State Line, State of California	Feb. 14

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $50.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage, $10.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, - - Agent, Victoria
Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

BALL
In aid of the
Protestant Orphans' Home
Under the patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, to be held in Assembly Hall on
WEDNESDAY, THE 30th JANUARY.
Gentleman and ladies' ticket, $2.50. Ladies' ticket, $1.00. Special car service.

Victoria Poultry
AND
DOG SHOW.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January, 29, 30 and 31st.
For catalogue and entry forms address W. C. CHAMBERS, Sec., Victoria.
j3-9t-3tw

PYTHIAN HOME SOCIAL SERIES.
Anniversary Social Dance,
Castle Hall, Duck Building, Broad Street.
Wednesday Evening, February 6th, 1895.
Tickets, $1.50, including supper.

DON'T FORGET THE GRAND CONCERT and Dance to be held to-morrow evening, January 29, in A.O.U.W. Hall by Dauntless Lodge, C.O.O.F. A first-class programme will be provided; music will be furnished by Prof. Finn's orchestra. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $1; for sale at Central Drug Store or from members of lodge. j26-2t

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE
Tuesday, January 29th,
At 11 o'clock a.m.
At Salesroom, No. 40 Yates St.
Will be offered the following: Balance of stock of a wood and willow ware establishment, comprising in part, baskets, clothes wringers, bamboo ware, lamps, toilet sets, two Singer sewing machines, etc.
Also complete stock of a Japanese Bazaar, comprising, Imari, Bishin, Banko-Yaki, Cloisonne, Seko and Seigi ware in tete-a-tete and complete tea sets, decorated vases, koros, cracker jars, lacquered goods, etc., fine teas in 5-lb. lacquered caddies.
Also a complete line of English Enamelled Ware and Glazed Flat Ware, in soup, dinner and tea plates, platters, soupireens, gravy boats, cups and saucers, tea pots, bakers, etc., bronze urns, statuary, ornamental pieces, etc.
Oak bedroom sets, mattresses, marble-top centre table, easy chairs, Wakeless reliefs reclining chairs, mirrors, pictures and fancy goods, stoves and miscellaneous articles.
N.B.—The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive. Terms at sale.
PLINY E. DAVIS & CO., Auctioneers.
j26

J. Sluggett & Co.,
Having gone into the Dairy Business, we are able to supply good and fresh Milk from the Saanich Dairy. Morning and evening delivery. Other farm produce also supplied.
Leave orders at office, 24 Hillside Ave., near Victoria & Sidney Railway Station.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH
Served at the
Poodle Dog Restaurant
From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.
Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.
LOUIS MARBOEUF, Prop.